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## FAMOUS CANADIAN EXPLORER ARRIVES AT VANCOUVER, B. C.

Vilhjálmur Stefánsson Tells of Discovering Unknown Land and Currents — Also Finds Coal and Copper Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Vilhjálmur Stefánsson, the Canadian explorer, who has made such a name for himself and brought great credit to his native land in the field of Arctic exploration, arrived here on Monday evening, coming down from the North on the C. P. R. steamer Princess Sophia, ending five and one-half years of wandering through Arctic wastes.

"I have only one regret," he remarked, "and that is that I have been unable to continue the 'drift' on the ice from Northern Alaska to the Siberian coast, which, under Storkersen, may be characterized as the most important bit of Arctic exploration ever undertaken."

Mr. Stefánsson explained the difficulty he had had in securing volunteers for this hazardous undertaking. He said the Eskimos were afraid of drifting ice, but that finally three white men agreed to accompany him. He then returned to Mackenzie Delta in order to secure dogs and other needed equipment. For three months he remained at Herschel Island.

Dealing with the importance of the work achieved by the expedition, the explorer stated that everything had been accomplished according to plans made before leaving Ottawa, but owing to losing the Karluk, with all the splendid equipment which she had on board, it had required two years longer than originally expected. Land had been discovered that had never been seen before and the only reason that more land had not been discovered was, he declared, because there was no more there. The ocean had been thoroughly explored for three summers, the entire field of exploration, as originally mapped out, being carefully gone over.

Another important result was the discovery of unknown currents which, from a scientific point of view, he claimed to be as important as the discovery of land. Next in importance, he said, was the discovery of new coal fields, upon new islands claimed for Canada and which had originally been called a new continent. This, of course, had been an exaggeration, the islands being two in number, with a total area of approximately 30,000 square miles.

However, the coal deposits gave great promise and as they were almost as accessible as the famous Spitzbergen coal fields, they were destined to become valuable properties.

There would be fully 100 days each year when the coal could be transported. It was a high grade of bituminous, and in addition to the coal, there were extensive copper deposits.

Mr. Stefánsson seemed justifiably proud that he had proved the ability of white men to "live off the ice." His had been one of the longest trips ever made in the Arctic, of like nature. Rear Admiral Peary held the record or trips made with full supplies of provisions, he having carried supplies sufficient for three months, which meant that it was not necessary to resort to a meat diet.

On the other hand, Mr. Stefánsson made one trip lasting 150 days, and provisions were carried for only one-third of that time. For 100 days there was nothing but meat secured by the way.

Mr. Stefánsson stated that he could say nothing regarding his plans for the future, other than that he would proceed immediately to the naval station at Esquimalt, where he would report and await orders from the Canadian Government. He expected to leave for Ottawa, where he would make his report to the government, and on Oct. 31, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, his lecture tour would commence. The Canadian Government was only permitting his public appearance because the net proceeds would be devoted to the Red Cross.

Asked regarding his possible return to the Arctic, the explorer stated it would require two years before he could complete his detailed report, at the end of which time he hoped to again take up the work, which had come to mean so much to him.

JAPANESE CABINET MAY RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Several meetings were held yesterday in connection with the cotton strike, which has already brought some 50,000 operatives to a standstill, and there are hopes of a speedy settlement, particularly as the Premier has addressed a letter to the general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, appealing to the patriotism of the workers and asking the strikers to return to work and leave the decision to the government, after an inquiry by a tribunal which the government will immediately appoint.

Meanwhile reports regarding the railway dispute state that the railway men and women are everywhere responding loyally to their executives' appeal for no cessation of work during negotiations.

ECONOMIC CONGRESS OF CENTRAL POWERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German papers state that an economic conference of representatives of the quadruple alliance will be held at Sofia shortly under the King of Bulgaria's presidency. The subjects of discussion will be the settlement of a basis for Bulgaria's participation in Mittel-Europa, the economic system and solution of the Danube and Black Sea questions, involving Bulgaria's interests.

REPORTED GERMAN CONCESSION TO TURKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—L'Homme Libre learns from Geneva that no agreement regarding Poland was reached at the recent conferences in Vienna between von Hintze and Baron Burian, but apparently their respective governments have agreed to give a certain amount of concessions to Turkey, whose claims have become more pressing under the new Sultan's influence.

Among the names mentioned in the dispatch as those of possible successors to Count Terauchi is that of the Marquis Saionji. Mr. Hara is also mentioned as the leader of the Sleykai and the Marquis Okuma, the latter in these terms: "Those accustomed to the eccentricities of Japanese politics have not failed to note that the Marquis Okuma has been actively moving to and fro, recently, and has emerged entirely from his retirement, following upon his resumption in October, 1916.

## NORWEGIAN KING ON VISIT TO STOCKHOLM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—King Haakon of Norway reached Stockholm yesterday, being the first Norwegian king to visit the Swedish capital. He was welcomed by King Gustav and drove in state to the castle where a state banquet was afterwards given in his honor, though the usual reception of the diplomatic corps was dispensed with, owing to the war.

## CHINA CONFRONTS A CRITICAL SITUATION

Sir John Jordan Reported to Have Approached Foreign Office and Offered Services of Britain and United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The critical situation in Fukien province has resulted, according to announcements appearing in the Chinese press, which are the subject of a Reuter dispatch, in the initiative being taken by Sir John Jordan, British minister in Peking, who has approached the Foreign Office and offered the services of Great Britain and the United States, with a view to mediation between the North and the South.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The difficult situation created by the Canton Government's announcement of its intention to seize the customs appears to have been settled by the persuasions of the Military Governor, who disapproved of the threat of force used by the Canton authorities. Light is thrown on the reasons prompting the Canton Government's attitude in a Peking dispatch to The Times.

The dispatch states that the South is desperately in need of money and claims to be fighting a battle similar to that of the Allies in Europe, a battle of self-determination. The South points out that the customs revenues will go to the North to be used in an effort to suppress the South and that it has a right to a share at least of the revenues derived from the territories under its jurisdiction.

The dispatch also states that efforts are being made in Peking to bring about a settlement of internal differences by a conference of delegates. This effort has followed the election of Hsui Shih-Chang and it is hoped that since the South expects to have its voice in the Vice-Presidency a settlement will be effected on this basis, though the South will require the dissolution of the Peking Parliament.

The success of the southern troops in Fukien does not help the North, and the dispatch seems to hint that unless the North accepts the Southern claims foreign intervention will be needed to effect peace.

ENGLISH COTTON WORKERS STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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## BREWERS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY

Custodian of Alien Property Declares Germans Have Bought Washington Newspaper That Has Been Fighting for Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Inquiries have come to Harrisburg from a number of cities for information as to the charges made before the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania at its meeting here recently by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien property, that big brewery interests had arranged to buy control of an influential newspaper at Washington. Mr. Palmer made the charges at a meeting at which the state committee refused to give its endorsement to Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, the nominee for Governor at the May primary, on the ground that he was backed by liquor interests and had entered into a bi-partisan deal.

The alien property custodian is national Democratic committeeman from Pennsylvania, and in the course of an arraignment of the influence of the organized liquor traffic in Pennsylvania politics made the accusation that some of its tentacles reached to the shadow of the national capital. Mr. Palmer said that it would soon be brought to light how these interests had endeavored to accomplish the acquisition of the newspaper. Concerning it he said:

"Let me say to you as an illustration of the lengths to which they will go, the facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that 12 or 15 German brewers of America in association with the United States Brewers Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation; and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion, in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic. That money was placed there under methods and by contrivances cleverly designed to keep secret for ever who it was that put the money into that great newspaper and the purposes for which it was there. Now, I say to you that when that community would take a full share in the future economic development of India, and as the British official element diminished, the British non-official members of the Legislative Council, for consideration. The resolution was carried with applause by 48 votes to 2 after a discussion, in which 23 Indians took part.

In the discussion, an interesting point was made by Mr. Ironside, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who said that the British non-official community was practically ignored in the Montagu-Chelmsford report. Since that community would take a full share in the future economic development of India, and as the British official element diminished, the British non-official element would participate more in the government and become more responsible for purely British interests. The omission should not be overlooked.

"And I say another thing which is appropriate to be said at this time in this great hour of the country's emergency. I say another thing: that the organized liquor traffic of the country is vicious interest, because it has been unpatriotic; because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct. Why, you and I know perfectly well that it is around these great brewery organizations owned by rich men, almost all of them of German birth and sympathy, at least before we entered the war, that have grown up all the societies, all the organizations of this country intended to keep younger men, emigrants, from becoming American citizens. It is around the Saengerfests and the Saengerbunds and organizations of that kind, generally financed by the rich brewers, that the young Germans who come to America are taught to remember first, the fatherland, and second, America. You remember the exposure of the German-American Alliance, brought out first by Mr. Humes of Pittsburgh, Pa., and afterwards in Congress, when the Senate of the United States revoked its charter because of its disloyal conduct. It was a German whisky alliance and everybody knows it. I know that these great interests have actually been willing to finance great newspapers for the purpose of spreading German peace propaganda and sentiments in this country.

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fringe of the height east of Vauxallion where the enemy had gained a footing. On the road leading from Laffaux toward the east the enemy pressed us back slightly.

"During the afternoon, after the strongest artillery fire, renewed enemy attacks which began failed under counter-attacks by the Hanover, Brunswick and Oldenburg Reserve Regiments. In the evening they again pushed forward their lines at points on the adjacent front to the south. A Brandenburg infantry division also repulsed several enemy attacks which were supported by armored cars. In the southern part of Vally minor engagements continued. In the Champagne a nocturnal thrust by the enemy to the south of Lipont was repulsed.

"At the Cotes Lorraine, near St. Hilaire, and west of Jonville, we carried out successful enterprises. Partial attacks by the enemy against Haumont and northeast of Thiaucourt were repulsed. The artillery activity was limited to destructive fire.

"Yesterday we shot down 44 enemy airplanes. Colonel Lorzer achieved his 40th, Lieutenant Rumey his 35th and Lieutenant Thuy his 30th aerial victory."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—The Belgian official communiqué tonight says:

"In the regions of Reigersvliet and Merckem attacks against our advanced posts were repulsed today.

"Yesterday a hostile balloon was brought down in flames."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official communiqué issued tonight by Sir Douglas Haig, reads as follows:

"Northwest of St. Quentin, there was minor fighting today in the neighborhood of Bois d'Holmon.

"We gained ground on the northern portion of the front.

"West of La Bassée, in local encounters, we captured some German posts and some prisoners.

"In the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, we established new posts, and east of Vlerstraat we repulsed an enemy raid."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"Our troops made progress yesterday in the direction of Le Verguer, northwest of St. Quentin.

"We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Hulluch, and northeast of Neuve Chapelle."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Serbian official statement has been received here, dated Monday. It reads:

"Our offensive continues with complete success. The front pierced has been widened to include the remainder of the village of Gradenica and extends over a front of more than 20 kilometers.

"The whole of the ridge of Sokol is in our hands as well as the ridges of Traviska, Rovovska and Brazdasta. We have advanced more than eight kilometers.

"Up to the present the French and Serbian troops have taken more than 2000 prisoners and more than 24 guns. Our casualties have been quite small.

"A Jugo-Slavia division has reached Kozick (5085 feet) and northeast of Sokol, the most important position in this region. Our advance continues.

"The French and Serbian troops are fighting hand-in-hand and are rivaling each other in tenacity, bravery and sacrifice. French and Serbian aviators have given proof of extraordinary activity and great bravery.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office, tonight, issued the following statement:

"West of St. Quentin we advanced toward Holnon and Savy villages today, capturing 50 prisoners.

"Between the Alette and the Aisne we extended our gains. North and east of Aisne we advanced on the plateau.

"By local attacks we captured strong support positions east of Sancy.

"North of Laffaux the number of enemy fallen on the battlefield proves enemy losses were heavy during the recent fighting there.

"Toward Glemene we repulsed three counter-attacks, with heavy German losses."

"We shot down six hostile airplanes and brought down an observation balloon in flames."

"We dropped 10 tons of projectiles on various objectives causing several fires.

"Eastern theater: Operations begun on Sunday, on the Sokol-Dobropolje-Vetrenik front, were successfully continued today.

"The breach was enlarged to the east and west over a 25-kilometer front, to a depth of seven kilometers.

"West of Sokol, the Serbians captured the fortified zone between Gradenica and Sokol and crossed the Gradenica River.

"East of Vetrenik the Allies captured Chelo. In the Goloblo mountains they captured the Zborsko defenses, exploiting the initial successes.

"The Jugo-Slavia captured the second enemy position in the Koska mountain, the culminating point in this region.

"We captured four thousand prisoners in two days."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office issued the following statement, yesterday, on the operations in the eastern theater:

"This morning after violent artillery preparation French and Serbian troops attacked enemy organizations in the mountainous region of Dobropolje. The whole first positions of the enemy over a front of 11 kilometers were carried in spite of the difficulties of the ground. A number of prisoners and pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Allies. The operation



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Balkan theater of war

Pressing the advantage gained on Sunday in their operations in Macedonia, the combined forces of the Allies have made further important progress on a front of which Dobropolje is the center. The village of Gradenica has fallen into their hands, as well as important ridges, while over 4000 prisoners have been captured in two days.

### WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

#### French Government Takes Steps to Provide for Administrative Needs of Alsace-Lorraine in View of Events at the Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In a speech at Manchester, today, J. R. Clynes, Food Controller, referred to the Austrian note, which he said should at least enable the Allies to make clearer to the Central Powers their own war aims. He did not see, he added, how the Allies could lessen those aims, whilst regarding peace overtures. He adjured the masses and the people of the country to contemplate the fate of Russia, the lesson from which was that the absolute unity of all classes and parties was indispensable to success.

clear as far back as December, 1916, in the note presented by President Wilson before the United States entered the war.

It was because the Central Empires felt that the victorious allied armies would be able to enforce an allied program, that the attempt was made to frustrate the purpose by inaugurating maneuvers in favor of conference.

M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs were out of Paris when the Austrian peace proposal was received, but they were immediately informed.

#### Mr. Clynes' Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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#### PLANS FOR LABOR CONGRESS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The inter-allied conference opening tomorrow in London is regarded by French Socialists as an event of extreme importance. Apart from the subjects of the international conference, which still, in spite of Mr. Vandervelde's letter to Mr. Henderson, finds apologetists in the ranks of French Socialists, there is another question which may become the pivot out of which the gathering in London will turn, that is the question of passports.

Signs of importance attached to the subject among French Socialists and labor men have not been wanting, and the reason for this attitude is the determination of labor to be absolutely free in its movements when the time for peace negotiations arrive. It claims to have the right to decide its own movements, independently of the governments and is not at present particularly concerned with the merits of any individual case in which passports have been refused.

Among the French delegates attending the London conference is Paul Mistral, who is the author of an article which recently appeared in the Paris press, demanding that this subject of passports should be thoroughly dealt with. He declares that means should be discussed and action decided upon at the conference, which would put an end to the situation in which the Inter-Allied governments particularly concerned with the merits of any individual case in which passports have been refused.

The claim, therefore, which is to be put forward at the London conference is that labor's representatives should have the power to carry out the instructions of the organization untrammelled by the government veto.

The Confédération Générale du Travail only recently passed a resolution declaring that the granting of passports depended on the esprit de corps of the workers in coming to a decision and acting on it, hinting broadly at general action of a nature to force the government's hand. The national council of the Socialist Party also passed a resolution declaring that the passport question had become one which the Socialist and workers' organizations must deal with. The next few days will reveal what this resolution amounts to.

#### HEARST PAPERS BARRED IN NEVADA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—Declaring that the Hearst publications have not in the past shown a true American spirit, and through their past actions have jeopardized the interests of the American people, the convention of the directors of county councils of defense in Nevada and the State Council of Defense, adopted resolutions, without a dissenting vote, protesting against the circulation of the Hearst publications in Nevada.

#### British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British official communiqué on aviation activities was issued tonight. It says:

"Section A—Aside from local combats in which we took prisoners and a further increase of artillery and aviation activity, there is nothing to report from the St. Mihel salient.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

General Oshima's Congratulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—The Minister of War, General Oshima, has sent a telegram of congratulation to the British War Office on the successes of the British armies on the western front.

#### Bulgarians at Maubeuge

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Bulgarian regiments have arrived at Maubeuge to cooperate with the German troops on the western front, according to L'Echo Belge.

#### British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British official communiqué on aviation activities was issued tonight. It says:

"There was great aerial activity all along the British front yesterday and our photographic machines were busily engaged in every department of their work."

"Photographic reconnaissances, both of forward and distant areas, were carried out with great completeness in spite of opposition, and the number in aerial photographs taken exceeds any recorded total for one day.

"Observation of our artillery fire was successfully performed both by aeroplanes and balloons.

"Much damage was reported in hostile battery positions and many fires and explosions were caused."

"Nearly 24 tons of bombs were dropped by day and 15 on the following night on aerodromes used by the enemy's night flying airships and on railheads and dumps."

"Air fighting was intense throughout the day, combats taking place a considerable distance east of the lines."

"Forty-five hostile machines were brought down by our airmen. Of these seven were brought down in one fight by one of our squadrons."

"Twenty other German machines were driven down by our anti-aircraft guns."

"One hostile balloon was destroyed."

"Sixteen of our machines were missing."

#### M. Clemenceau Receives Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Austrian peace note became known in Paris on Sunday afternoon and made very little impression. Among those deputies who were in attendance at the Chamber of Deputies, the victories of the Allies were regarded as an obvious cause of the Austrian initiative.

The French aims in the war were exactly the same as they had always been, was the deputies' comment, and, as for international conference, there was no need for it, since all that has to be said had been made perfectly.

### MOBILIZATION IN SIBERIA EFFECTED

#### Siberian Government So Telegraphs to Russian Legation at Copenhagen, Declaring Internal Situation Is Consolidated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Copenhagen message, via Berlin, dated September 12, quotes the Russian press as reporting the retirement of Soviet troops under strong pressure on the Southern sector and on the Archangel front, in the latter case, after battle with the allied forces.

Massacres by Bolsheviks

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of allied citizens in Russia is dangerous, according to advices received through a neutral source by the State Department late on Tuesday. The report tells of wholesale executions by the Bolsheviks without trials and of the massacre of persons innocent of the political views they were suspected of holding.

Number necessary to carry amendment

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

NEWARK SALOONKEEPERS QUIT

One hundred and seventy-six Newark (N. J.) saloonkeepers have gone out of business since the first of the year, says The American Issue.

CARDINAL FARLEY PASSES AWAY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

—NEW YORK, N. Y.—John M. Cardinal Farley passed away on Tuesday night at his summer home, Mamoreck, L. I.

John Murphy Farley was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and was educated at St. Peter's College, Monaghan; St. John's College, Fordham, and St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y. He afterwards studied for four years in the American College at Rome, was ordained a priest in Rome on June 11, 1870, and served as assistant rector in St. Peter's, New Brighton, S. L., from 1870 to 1872. He was secretary to Archbishop McCloskey in 1872 to 1874 and was private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII, with the title of monsignor in 1884; vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York in 1891, and domestic prelate of Pope Leo in 1892. In 1895, he was appointed protonotary apostolic and was chosen auxiliary bishop of New York in 1895. On Dec. 21, 1895, he was consecrated titular bishop of Zeugma and succeeded Archbishop Corrigan in 1902 as administrator of New York. In September, 1902, he became the fourth archbishop of New York and was elevated to the cardinalate on Nov. 27, 1911.

## BREST-LITOVSK TREATY PROTEST

Representatives of Estonian Government Object to German Dictatorship — Desire to Convoke Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The text of a protest against the treaty of Brest-Litovsk forwarded to the German Government by "the authorized representatives of the National Council and of the Provisional Government of Estonia" is now available. The document is dated from Copenhagen, and the translation of the French version reads as follows:

"By the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty the Soviet Government of Great Russia authorized Germany to occupy Estonia and Livonia with its police forces until public security and political order had been established and guaranteed there by the country's own institutions. In their stipulations concerning Estonian territory, the contracting parties ignored the wishes of the Estonian people, although the authorized delegates of the legitimate representatives of Estonia had transmitted both to the Soviet Government and to that of the German Empire a declaration apprising them of the fact that Unified Estonia had proclaimed itself an independent and neutral state in accordance with the right of nations to self-determination. As both the Soviet Government and that of the German Empire have solemnly recognized that right, they were not qualified to decide the political fate of Estonia without the formal consent of the legitimate representatives of the Estonian people.

"It is for this reason that we hereby enter our most energetic protest against the violation of the rights of the independent and neutral Republic of Estonia by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

In the German Reichstag, Count Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, termed the military action in Estonia and Livonia 'a measure of success undertaken in the name of humanity'; the German police force was 'only to establish tranquillity and order in the interests of the peaceful population.' What has happened, however, is that this police force has set up in Unified Estonia an unrestricted military dictatorship, without having any right or material necessity for so doing, and in complete contradiction to the declarations of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag on Feb. 25 and March 18, 1918, and to those of the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, von dem Busche, in the Main Committee of the Reichstag.

"In conformity with the resolution of the Estonian National Council, which, in its capacity of legitimate representative of Unified Estonia, proclaimed the political independence of Estonia on Nov. 28, 1917, there was constituted an Estonian Provisional Government. This government, relying for support on the Estonian national troops, proclaimed, in execution of the decision of Nov. 28, a republican form of government on Feb. 24, 1918, before the entry of the German troops; at the same time it at once reestablished political order throughout the greater part of the country. But the German military authorities disarmed the Estonian national troops, suspended the provisional government, swept away the municipal and communal administrative organs constituted by the National Council, both in the towns and in the rural districts; they appropriated to themselves all their functions and set up everywhere new commissions with consultative powers, composed chiefly of men nominated by the German military authorities from among the insignificant German minority which, according to the latest statistics, does not exceed 2.5 per cent of the whole population.

In these municipal and communal administrative organs, the German language has been raised by the German military authorities to the position of the official language, although it is not understood by 99 per cent of the population. It has even been prescribed for private correspondence, and has been placed in the first rank in the schools. The teaching of it has been rendered compulsory in the primary schools; for instance, in the communal primary schools composed of one class only, at least six hours' instruction in German has to be given a week. As the majority of the teachers in these schools were not in a position to undertake the teaching of German, they have had to be suspended in a great number of schools. In addition, the German military authorities have ordered the immediate Germanization of the University of Tartu (Dorpai).

By dint of the most arbitrary measures, instituting monstrous fines and going as far as penal servitude and summary execution, the military authorities have stifled in Estonia all free expression of public opinion and all political activity, while, at the same time, energetically encouraging the systematic falsification of the will of the people, and the deliberate deception of public opinion. After the entry of the German troops, nearly all the Estonian papers were suppressed. The few papers that have since been granted a concession to appear are obliged to work under the most outrageous system of reprisals. Not only has there been set up for the Estonian press a preventive censorship of the most severe character, which is exercised by precisely those German inhabitants of the Baltic Provinces who hitherto had always shown themselves hostile to everything Estonian, but, in addition, editors are obliged to print in their papers mendacious and Germanophilic articles sent in by the military authorities, and to publish them as if they emanated from the editorial staff, and without any indication even of their source. And if a

paper refuses to conform to this demand, it is at once pitilessly suppressed by the military authorities, as was recently the case with the only Estonian paper admitted to Revel.

Individuals of high standing, representative of the Estonian intelligentsia, have been arrested, without any judicial pretext whatever, simply because they had had the hardihood to make a stand for the observance of the law by appealing to the international code concerning the conduct of war, and that in a very moderate form.

"This unrestricted reign of terror is such that even the conservative party of the Estonian agrarians has had to suspend its political activity 'until favorable circumstances prevail.' In Livonia, the military authorities have suppressed all political organizations, while other associations are able to continue their activities only in the most difficult conditions.

"But the military authorities are not content with the mere terrorization of public opinion; they have also given their active support to efforts made to falsify grossly the will of the people, and to force the Estonian population to take a Germanophile orientation of their country, an attitude which is directly opposed to the political ideal of the whole Estonian people.

"Again, the whole history of the procedure by means of which 'Le Conseil Réunis de Livonie, d'Estonie, d'Ile des Cours et de Riga' was set up, presents nothing but a series of unexampled acts of violence. A mere handful of delegates of the communal mayors has been summoned to the governmental assemblies as representatives of the Estonian people, as if all the towns in Estonia had not an overwhelming Estonian majority. But even this representation of communal mayors was created in such circumstances that the Estonian mayors in the Assembly of Livonia have publicly declared that they cannot regard themselves as the legitimate representatives of the Estonian people, since they were not elected by a regular suffrage, but were simply assembled by order.

"Then, with a view to procuring for the resolutions of those assemblies or councils set up in this manner a 'posteriori' authority which they lacked with regard to the question of a union of Estonia with the German Empire, the representatives of the aristocracy, the clergy and other German circles undertook, with the active support of the military authorities, a secret canvass for signatures in favor of that union among the Estonian population; every means being employed in the process in order to secure the result desired.

"The hand of the occupying power weighs equally heavily on the economic relations of the country. Officially, the military authorities categorically affirm that Estonia is exempt from all requisitioning for the maintenance of the German Army of occupation—a measure that would have been only too becoming in view of the fact that the economic situation of the country had become extremely difficult in consequence of the upheaval caused by the war and of Maximalist disorders. But, despite that affirmation, the agrarian population suffers supremely from the general requisitioning of provisions and food, executed under the pretext of its being in favor of the town, whereas the urban population is not supplied with even the simplest necessities. This contradiction is explained by the fact that arrangements have been made for the exportation, even by post, of enormous quantities of provisions from Estonia to Germany, whereas the urban population is not supplied with even the simplest necessities.

"On July 25 I was advised that statements had been made in the Queensland Legislative Assembly on July 23 reflecting on the treatment of Irish and German internees, the publication of which the government considered would jeopardize the war interests of Australia. Action was at once taken by the government. I communicated with the Premier of Queensland (Mr. Ryan) direct, and the censor authority took steps to prevent publication. Many telegrams passed between Mr. Ryan and myself, and, meanwhile the issue of Hansard was suspended. While these communications were passing, the military took possession of the Queensland Government printing office. The matter was 'finalized' late last week, when Hansard was issued with the objectionable references deleted by the censor."

CARE OF REFUGEES IN ITALY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—Signor Girardini, who has been appointed as High Commissioner for the care of the refugees from the invaded provinces who have been dispersed over different parts of Italy since their flight before the advancing Austrians in the autumn of 1917, has made some statements concerning the policy which is to be employed concerning these people. As soon as any fear of danger is over, he informed a representative of the Epoca, those who came from districts within the zone of the military operations would be sent back to their homes.

They had adopted three methods for giving assistance to the refugees, viz: by loans, subsidies, and the provision of work. They wished to make it easy for refugees to move from one place to another according to the requirements of their work, and the greatest care would be taken to bring scattered families together. They had the interests of soldiers whose homes were in the invaded provinces much at heart, he said further, and special allowances would be given to those who were on leave, in the future as in the past, whilst provision would be made for their welfare in the shape of special canteens and places in which they could meet.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Mr. Alexander Scott Anderson, chief officer; Mr. John Watson White, second engineer; Thomas Cassidy, boatswain; and William Brown, seaman, of a merchant vessel, in recognition of their services at a fire which occurred on board.

ment for Unified Estonia and the fundamental laws of its constitution. "All the materials upon which the foregoing declarations are based are to be found in the accompanying appendix.

"Copenhagen, July 3, 1918.  
"In the name of the Estonian people and of Unified Estonia:

"The authorized representatives of the National Council and of the Provisional Government of Estonia:

(Signed) "FERDINAND KULL,  
"KARL MENNING,  
"MIKHIL MÄRTNA,  
"JAAN TONISSON."

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

No. 296

Preferential Saving of Electricity  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On the day that the skip-stop regulation was put into effect on the Chicago street-car lines with the announced purpose of effecting a saving of fuel, one of the local papers called attention to the suggestive advertising of certain downtown moving picture houses. It seems a rather curious thing that the public should be inconvenienced with these skip-stops while picture houses are allowed a lavish use of electricity to advertise doubtful pictures.

"Saturday night pedestrians," ran the story in Sunday morning's paper, "blinked their eyes last evening and looked again. In a blaze of electricity their gaze met lurid signs and wild pictures suggestive of all the scenes of immorality that a film could well show to a curious public." Further on in the article it spoke of "one coal consuming sign, seen for blocks on Madison Street." Toward the close, in referring to another picture house, the paper said, "Working back toward State Street, another large electric sign used the old drawing card of 'Adults Only.'" The titles of some of the shows and of some of their other advertisements indicated a harmful appeal.

Many Chicagoans, the next morning, after readings of this gay use of electricity, for such purposes, had the pleasure in riding on the street cars or being carried a block beyond where they wanted to get off and later on of walking an extra block to the new stop in order to save fuel.

SUBURBANITE

Chicago, Ill.

## NEW SEIZURE OF QUEENSLAND HANSARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Military occupation by federal authority, at the end of July, of the premises on which the Queensland Hansard is printed, has been announced by Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister. The dispute, which is much less serious than that of Nov. 26, 1917, has been amicably settled. Mr. Watt's announcement states:

"On July 25 I was advised that

statements had been made in the

Queensland Legislative Assembly on

July 23 reflecting on the treatment of

Irish and German internees, the

publication of which the government

considered would jeopardize the war

interests of Australia. Action was at

once taken by the government. I com-

municated with the Premier of

Queensland (Mr. Ryan) direct, and the

censor authority took steps to prevent

publication. Many telegrams passed

between Mr. Ryan and myself, and,

meanwhile the issue of Hansard was sus-

pended. While these communica-

tions were passing, the military took

possession of the Queensland Govern-

ment printing office. The matter was

'finalized' late last week, when Han-

sard was issued with the objectionable

references deleted by the censor."

## METALS KNOWN TO ANCIENT CHEMISTS

This is the third of a series of short articles dealing with the general subject of chemistry and some of its everyday applications. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 2 and July 11.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Metals are usually found in nature in what the chemist calls the combined state, in state of union, that is, with other elements. But some of them are found in the free state, uncombined with other substances. Those metals existing in the free state are generally, however, mixed up intimately with either rock or earth stuffs. In the case of most of the metallic ores no indication is given to the uninformed of the presence of a particular metal. No one would expect, for example, from mere observation that iron could be obtained from, say, one of its commonest ores, red haematite. This ore when powdered is just a yellow or red-colored earth. Similarly with a copper ore which may be red or bluish in color, no indication is afforded by outward appearance of metal it contains.

Tin, which appears to have been obtained from the East Indies, was known to the Egyptians, as has been already indicated. Its ores were also found in Cornwall, Britain, and were carried thence by Phoenician traders. It has been said that the Romans were incited to no inconsiderable extent to the conquest of Britain by its mineral wealth; and they were certainly aware of the richness of the tin ores of Cornwall. The Scilly Islands and Britain were called by the Romans Insulae Cassiterides, or the Tin Islands. Tin was used by the Romans for covering the inside of copper vessels, and occasionally they used it for mirrors.

Lead was well known to the Egyptians of old. In the days of Pliny it was obtained chiefly from Derbyshire (Britain) and from Spain. While the Romans conveyed water long distances through aqueducts built of stone, they also used lead pipes for the same purpose. Lead was also used by them for roofing, and they were acquainted with alloys of lead and tin. One of these called 'tertiarium,' made of two parts of lead to one part of tin, was used as a solder.

Mercury does not appear to have been known to the early dwellers by the Nile; but Aristotle was familiar with the liquid metal, and its manufacture from cinnabar has been described by Theophrastus. It was called liquid silver by him. Pliny was aware of several amalgams of the metal with other metals, and had observed how readily gold dissolved in it. He called it 'argentum vivum,' or quicksilver, a name by which it goes even to this day.

It has to be noticed that the most important of the base metals did not come into use until long after the discovery of gold, silver, and copper. Probably this was due to the fact that some of them are smelted from their ores only with difficulty. Thus it was with iron. The Egyptians knew of it, however, and actually manufactured it into swords, axes, knives, and chisels, either as malleable iron or steel. And it is known that in China (2220 B. C.) steel was made and tempered for cutting purposes. Very little iron is found in the free state on the earth's surface, although it occurs in meteoric iron and occurs largely along with nickel. It seems highly probable that iron was first smelted by the Chalybes, a people who dwelt in the neighborhood of the Black Sea. The ancient name for steel, chalybeate, was derived from Chalybes, as was also the modern word, chalybeate.

Egyptian and Nubian golds have been known from the earliest times, and records show that the Egyptians practiced the crushing of quartz rock containing the metal and the washing of the product so obtained. These people were really acquainted with what might be termed the second method of gold extraction, the first of course being the simple process of washing the river sands among which the fine particles of gold were disseminated. On an Egyptian monument (2560 B. C.) the processes of crushing and washing are both represented. In ancient Egypt, fine gold wire was used for embroidery; and there also were practiced the arts of gold-plating, gilding, and inlaying, as far back as 2000 B. C., while the metal was coined into money.

Silver was another metal known at a very early period. It was originally called "white gold." It is found, like the more valuable gold, to some extent in the free state, but more frequently combined with sulphur as sulphide of silver, and sometimes with chlorine as silver chloride, as in the deposits of silica round the Salt Lake of Utah. In ancient times it was coined. Some of the oldest coins which have been preserved are alloys of gold and silver. Obviously, it had been observed in olden times that both gold and silver were too soft by themselves for general use, and that the union of the two by fusion gave a much more serviceable material. An alloy of gold and silver, known to the ancients, resembling amber in color, was called electrum.

Copper was likewise a metal found free in small quantities. But the ancients probably obtained it from its ores, which are comparatively abundant and readily smelted. The metal was used in Egyptian coinage and in the manufacture of various implements and utensils. It is noteworthy that the older writers did not draw a distinction between copper, brass, and bronze. Copper is a soft metal, easily worked into sheets or drawn into wire. But its malleability deprived it of a good deal of the quality of resistance. The early workers of the metal noticed this, and they also saw that its properties were greatly modified by the presence of other metals as tin; and so they made bronze by alloying copper and tin. It is probable that this alloy was made fortuitously to begin with.

The Romans used copper extensively.

A GOOD BED IS A JOY TO A HOUSEWIFE

She is glad to ask a friend to stay over night, knowing that her bed is comfortable. Don't you like to have a good bed? Then you will like to have a good bed.

It is a good bed, and it is a good bed.

It is a good bed, and it is a good bed.

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It is a good bed, and it is a good bed.

## HOW RUSSIAN PEACE PLOT WAS PLANNED

Committee on Public Information Documents Show Futile Attempt of Lenin and Trotzky to Double-Cross the Germans

Memorandum to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The series of German-Bolshevist documents released for today by the Committee on Public Information, and covering seven documents, numbers 30 to 36, unmasks the method whereby Trotzky and Lenin, the puppets of the German Government, handed over the Russian people to exploitation and servitude by the sham treaty of Brest-Litovsk. They reveal the futile craftiness of Trotzky and Lenin, who had hoped to double-cross their German master by "turning a simulated German revolution into a real one." Instead of double-crossing the Germans the latter used the trickery of the Bolshevik leaders as a tool in their hands and at that very time were negotiating a peace with the Ukrainian Rada.

That the Bolshevik leaders took the orders and their cues from General Hoffman and the German General Staff, these letters fully prove. Orders were faithfully carried out in the interest of the Imperial German Government and carried to their logical conclusion in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which left Russia at the mercy of Germany and enabled the German military command to transfer a large army from the Russian front and to commence the March offensive against the Allies.

### Betrayal of Russia Told

Documents Show How Germany Arranged Plot for Shameful Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fourth installment of the series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolsheviks themselves covers documents Nos. 16 to 28 and is given below:

### THE PLOT FOR A SHAMEFUL PEACE

Germany made its Russian peace with its own puppet government, the misnamed council of People's Commissars, the president of which is Vladimir Ulianoff (Lenin), the foreign minister of which was Leon Trotzky, and the ambassador of which to Germany is A. Joffe. Germany made this peace-harder upon the Russian people as punishment to the ambition of its tools in seeking to become powerful and in hoping for a little while not only that Russia would be delivered over to them, but that they could double-cross their masters by turning a simulated German revolution into a real one.

But their craftiness was a toy in the hands of rough German force. Germany was actually double-crossing them by negotiating with the Ukrainian Rada at the moment they dreamed they were tricking Germany.

Germany, however, did not discard the Bolshevik leaders, recognizing their further use in the German world campaign for internal disorganization in the nations with which it wars, but confined them to the limited inland province which Great Russia proper has now become.

Lenin, according to statements made public as soon as Trotzky's spectacular device of "No peace—No war" failed, always was for peace on any German terms. He dominated the situation thereafter and conceded everything that Germany asked. Nor did Trotzky cease to continue to obey the German orders delivered to him both by General Hoffman, at Brest-

Litovsk and at Petrograd, directly by the Russian division of the German General Staff, which was seated in Petrograd itself from November, and which was still there in full operation when I left, Monday, March 4, the day that Petrograd received notification that peace had been signed at Brest-Litovsk by the Russian and German delegations.

Trotzky, therefore, rests rightly under the accusation of having staged his theatrical scene as a climax to the Russian disorganization desired by Germany. The actual order he gave was for the immediate demobilization of the Russian Army, leaving the German Army unopposed.

The actual effect of the work of the Bolshevik leaders, moreover, was to

comment "Urgent. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars asks Voladarsky to communicate this to the agitation department. (Signed) Secretary Skripnik." Skripnik is the first secretary of the government, personally reporting to Lenin. A second notation in margin is "Central Executive Committee No. 823 to report. (Signed) N. G." The initials correspond with those of N. Gorbunoff, chief secretary of the Council of People's Commissars. The detachments being sent to Pskoff at this time were composed of Red Guards and of the recruits of the new Red Army. Pskoff was taken by the Germans without a fight.

Have original letter.

### Document No. 31

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, section R, Feb. 27, 1918.]

Very Secret.

To the President of the Council of People's Commissars: Not having received an exact answer to my question of the 25th of February, I now have the honor to request you to inform me in the shortest possible time the numbers and kind of forces sent to Pskoff and Narva.

At the same time at the orders of the representative of our general staff I once more remind you of the desirability of naming General Parsky to the post of commander-in-chief of the Russian armed forces, in place of General Bonch-Bruievich, whose actions do not meet the approval of the German High Command. Since the attacks on the lives and property of the German landowners in Estland and Livland, which, according to our information, were carried out with the knowledge of General Bonch-Bruievich, and his nationalistic actions in Orla, his continuance in the position of general is particularly no longer desirable.—Head of the Department, Agasfer.

Note—Across the letter is written "Send to Trotzky and Podovolosky. (Signed) N. G." (Gorbunoff's initials.) Observe the mandatory nature of the whole letter and particularly of the first paragraph.

THE UKRAINIAN DOUBLE-CROSS

How the Bolsheviks themselves were double-crossed in the Ukraine; how the Germans toyed with their puppets to disorganize Russia, with the German General Staff, the head of which is Major Rausch, referred to in this letter as the representative of "our General Staff." Apparently both Luberts and Rausch wrote a warning against sending any patriots to the defending forces and seemingly the Bolshevik effort at obedience as indicated in document No. 3 was not fast enough to suit the German martinet. Podovolosky was Minister of War.

General Parsky was appointed to the command of the Petrograd district, and as late as June 14 still held the post. He formerly was in command of the city of Riga, which was surrendered to the Germans without a fight. There have been sent Comrades Vlasenko, Gavrilchuk and Korabieff, who have more than once very suc-

cessfully performed information service. The commissar in his cipher telegram indicates that the German and Austrian agents, assigned from Petrograd, Lieutenant Otto Kremer, Blum and Vasliko, are playing a double rôle, reporting on what is happening at Petrograd, and they carry on an intensive agitation in favor of a separate peace of the Ukraine with the Central Powers, and for the restoring of order. Their work is having success.

To Siberia have been ordered Comrades Trefleff and Shepelevich, in connection with your report of the purchase and export of gold by Austrian prisoners in Siberia.—Director of Counter-espionage Feierabend.

Note—So stands disclosed the man-

agement of the Konskin afterward arrested for some unknown betrayal. See document No. 2.

Have photograph of letter.

### Document No. 32

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 272-600, Feb. 6, 1918.]

Very Secret.

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: I ask you to immediately give the Turkish subject, Carp C. Missirof, a Russian passport in place of the one taken from him, which was given him in 1912 on the basis of the inclosed national passport.

Agent C. Missirof is to be sent to the staff of the Russian High Command, where, according to the previous discussion between General Hoffman and Commissars Trotzky and Joffe, he will keep watch on the activity of the head of the staff, General Bonch-Bruievich, in the capacity of assistant to the Commissars Kalmanovich and Feierabend.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Zukholm.

Note—Here we have the behind-the-scenes disclosure of the real relations between Trotzky and General Hoffman at Brest-Litovsk, stripping the mask from the public pose. Trotzky got his orders in this case and he carried them out. Across the top of this letter, too, he has written his own conviction, "Ask Joffe. L. T., while Joffe, whose rôle seems to be that of the mouthpiece of Germany, has written in the margin, "According to agreement this must be done. A. Joffe." Thereby he becomes a witness for the agreement itself—that pledge between himself, Trotzky and the military chief of the German Government at the Brest-Litovsk conference to betray the commander of the Russian Army when he should attempt to defend Russia against Germany. A second marginal note states that the passport was given Feb. 7, under the Russian name, P. L. Ilin.

Have original letter and the surrendered passport. Kalmanovich and Feierabend were complices of counter-espionage.

How the Bolsheviks themselves

were double-crossed in the Ukraine; how the Germans toyed with their puppets to disorganize Russia, with the German General Staff, the head of which is Major Rausch, referred to in this letter as the representative of "our General Staff." Apparently both Luberts and Rausch wrote a warning against sending any patriots to the defending forces and seemingly the Bolshevik effort at obedience as indicated in document No. 3 was not fast enough to suit the German martinet. Podovolosky was Minister of War.

General Parsky was appointed to the command of the Petrograd district, and as late as June 14 still held the post. He formerly was in command of the city of Riga, which was surrendered to the Germans without a fight. There have been sent Comrades Vlasenko, Gavrilchuk and Korabieff, who have more than once very suc-

cessfully performed information service. The commissar in his cipher telegram indicates that the German and Austrian agents, assigned from Petrograd, Lieutenant Otto Kremer, Blum and Vasliko, are playing a double rôle, reporting on what is happening at Petrograd, and they carry on an intensive agitation in favor of a separate peace of the Ukraine with the Central Powers, and for the restoring of order. Their work is having success.

To Siberia have been ordered Comrades Trefleff and Shepelevich, in connection with your report of the purchase and export of gold by Austrian prisoners in Siberia.—Director of Counter-espionage Feierabend.

Note—Corroborative of the preceding document. The separate peace with the Ukraine already had been signed.

Have photograph of letter.

### Document No. 33

(G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, No. 151, Dec. 30, 1918.)

Very urgent.

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: In accordance with your request, the intelligence section on Nov. 29 sent to Rostov Major von Boehle, who arranged there a survey over the forces of the Don Troop Government. The major also organized a detachment of prisoners of war, who took part in the battles. In this case, the prisoners of war, in accordance with the directions given by the July conference at Kronstadt, participated in by Messrs. Leunie, Zinovieff, Kamenoff, Raskolnikoff, Dubenko, Shisko, Antonoff, Krilkenko, Volodarsky and Podovolosky, were dressed in Russian army and navy uniforms. Major von Boehle took part in commanding, but the conflicting orders of the official commander Arnautoff and the talents of the scout Tulak paralyzed the plans of our officer.

The agents sent by order from Petrograd to kill Generals Kaledin, Boevsky and Alexieff were cowardly and non-enterprising people. Agents passed through to Karauloff. The communications of General Kaledin with the Americans and English are beyond doubt, but they limit themselves entirely to financial assistance. Major von Boehle returned to Petrograd, and will make a report today at the feasted, 132 to 61.

office of the chairman of the council at 10 p. m.

For the head of department, R. Bauer.

Note—This is a cold-blooded disclosure of a German-Bolshevist plan for the assassination of Kaledin and Alexieff, as well as proof of a condition often denied by Smolny during the winter—that German prisoners were being armed as Russian soldiers in the struggle against the Russian nationalist on the Don. The letter also contains the most complete list of the participants in the July conspiracy conference at Kronstadt. The marginal comment opposite the assassination paragraph is, "Who sent them?" in an unidentified handwriting. Major von Boehle is a German officer referred to in Document No. 5. His cipher signature is Schott.

Have photograph of letter.

### Document No. 36

(G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, No. 136, Nov. 26, 1917.)

Very secret.

To the Council of People's Commissioners: In accordance with your request, the intelligence section of the General Staff informs the Council of People's Commissioners that the Ukrainian Commission at the Austrian high command, in which participate the empowered representatives of the German Staff, has worked out a plan of the activities of the revolutionaries known to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies—Chudovsky, Boyarsky, Gubarsky, and Platovskoff—who are under the full direction of the Austro-Hungarian high command. The commander-in-chief of the Russian Army has been made acquainted by Schott with plans of the Austro-German high command and will cooperate with him.—Head of Department, Agasfer.

Note—At this early time there was harmony all around on the Ukraine program. Germans, Austrians, and the Commissars in complete brotherhood. Schott is Major von Boehle and Agasfer is Major Luberts.

Have photograph of letter.

### BOND TAXES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provisions of the War Revenue Bill levying federal income taxes on future issues of state, county and municipal bonds, were approved on Tuesday by the House. A motion for their elimination being defeated, 132 to 61.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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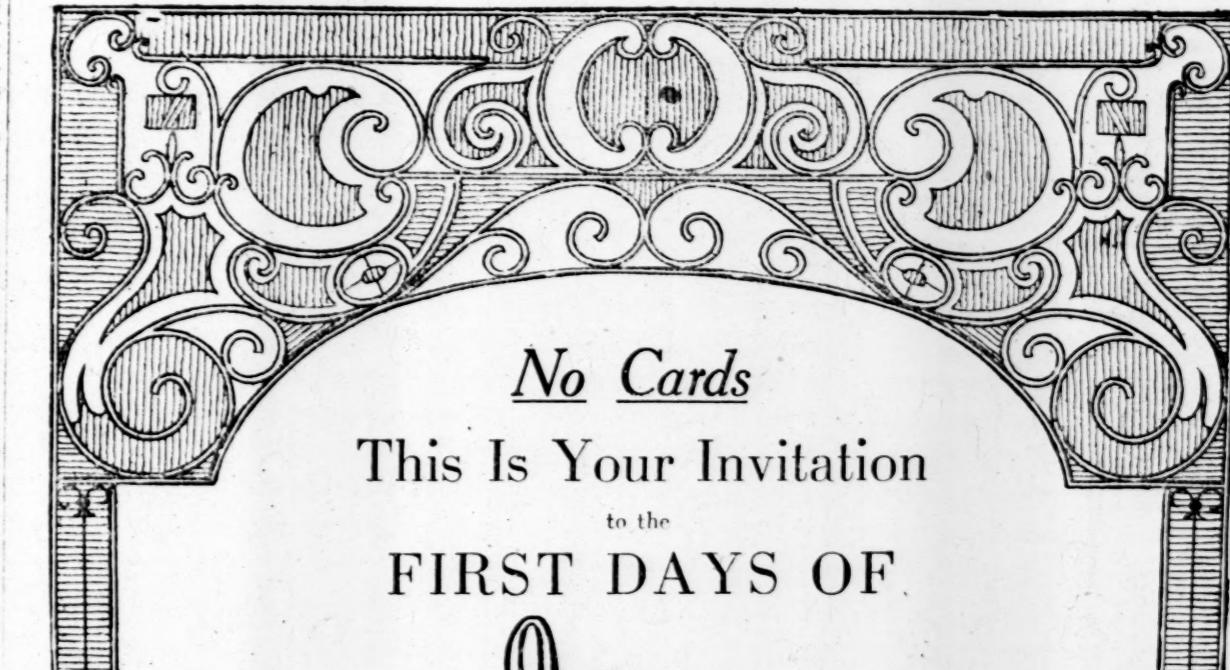


A NEW FALL STYLE IN



GARRISON

115



Boston's Newest Shop for Misses' and

Women's Outer Garments

It would not be in line with the principles laid down for this business to have a formal opening, so please consider this your invitation.

Thursday morning the door will be wide open, and you will see a shop devoid of display and ostentation, but the "honest," "comfiest" "Misses' and Women's" Apparel Shop that we know of in New England.

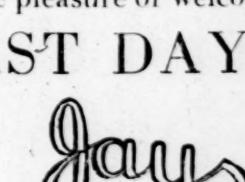
You will find here a store that every woman with an innate sense of refinement will love to come to, with an overflowing of novelties original with JAYS, and a superabundance of courtesy and attention. No large lots of any one style, but a wide range, insuring individuality.

If you desire to look at merchandise, it is here for your inspection, with the unflagging attention of as competent a group of selling representatives as is possessed by any store in Boston. We have avoided "showy" opening models, but in trend with the times we exemplify "Thrift in Fashion."

Just a word as to prices. Jays merchandise will speak for itself on the question of value. You will find prices here that we know offer to every woman opportunity.

May we have the pleasure of welcoming you on one of the

FIRST DAYS OF



Boston,  
Mass.

Suits Coats Waists Dresses

## BOLSHEVIKI AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Mr. Tchicherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Warns Allied Representatives in Petrograd Against Interference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

A Berlin message quotes the *Isveisa* as stating that Mr. Tchicherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has addressed a long and sharp note to the diplomatic corps in Petrograd regarding to their protest concerning the terrorism there. The note concludes with the declaration that the Soviet authorities most energetically reject any interference on the part of neutral and capitalistic powers in favor of the Russian bourgeoisie, and declare they will regard any attempt by representatives of those powers to overturn the limits of the lawful protection of their countrymen's interests as an attempt to support the Russian counter-revolution.

Meanwhile, the Helsingfors correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende* reports that travelers arriving from Petrograd deny the rumors of executions there, but state that terrorism is increasing and that 812 people have been executed within the last few days, while 400 others have been sentenced to capital punishment. The number of officers imprisoned is estimated at 10,000 and all former ministers of state have been arrested, irrespective of their political opinions.

A Moscow dispatch to the German papers states that Monsieur Rieckoff, member of the Economic Council, is the only one admitted to Lenin's room, and is acting as Lenin's deputy during Trotsky's absence.

## Independence of Finns

Mr. Roosevelt Urges It, and Says United States Will Stand by Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a conversation with P. J. Valkapaa, special representative of the Finnish Senate, and Herman Montagu Donner, president of the Finland Constitutional League of America, Theodore Roosevelt has written this letter to Mr. Valkapaa:

I believe in Finland being given its complete and absolute independence, so that it shall not be merely in name but in fact just as completely independent of Germany as of Russia; just as independent as Norway and Sweden are. I wish that America would send its own representative at once to the Finnish capital to counter German propaganda and to show the Finns that if they honestly and in good faith stand for their own complete independence, we will stand by them, and give them food, and do anything else in our power for them.

The officers of the league declare that the administration made a great mistake when it failed to send to Finland the food purchased and paid for here by Finland 14 months ago. They say that the German influence in that country has lately been growing more evident in its efforts to induce the Finns to adopt the monarchical form of government and then to impose upon them a German prince as a ruler. They assert that these efforts have been meeting with increasing opposition among the mass of the people, notwithstanding the dispatches from Socialist sources in Scandinavia recently purporting to show the contrary.

from the pen of the Marquis Okuma, whilst Baron Megata, chairman of the Siberia Commission, in an interview, spoke of the developments of enterprise in Siberia by the Japanese in cooperation with Russia. He pointed to the capacity of Japan for supplying provisions, live stock and clothing, while receiving, in exchange, Siberian raw material and remarked that the experience of Japanese commercial men in Siberia would prove a useful asset in the scheme.

Ambassador Goes to Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—The United States ambassador has gone to Siberia for the inspection of the Red Cross arrangements and the conditions for refugees, who are now drifting toward Vladivostok and are chiefly the wives and children of peasants who have been forced to join the Bolsheviks. It is expected that the ambassador will be away several weeks.

German Minister Arrives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

A Berlin message states that the German minister to the Ukraine has arrived in Berlin accompanied by General Grönner.

## An Estonian Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Re

plying to a protest against German oppression of Estonia, addressed to the British Government by the Estonian provisional government's diplomatic representative in England, Mr. Balfour assured him that the British Government repudiated emphatically the German Government's claim to exercise any kind of sovereignty in or right to dispose of Estonia, and that no peace will be satisfactory to Great Britain that does not embody that standpoint.

The British Government further considers that the rule of self-determination applies to Estonia with no less force than to other countries, but that its application can only be definitely determined in connection with a general agreement at the peace conference.

Lu Kin Yen's Appointment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Tuesday)—Lu Kin Yen, former Chinese Plenipotentiary in Petrograd, has been appointed representative of the Chinese Republic in Siberia.

## REFUSAL OF PEACE PARLEY APPROVED

continued from page one

not ask more. We shall not accept less.

The promptness with which the President rejected the Austro-Hungarian note for peace "pourparlers" delivered to our government yesterday by the government of Austria-Hungary must have found a responsive chord in the hearts of an overwhelming majority of the people of this country," said Representative Kahn.

I have often stated that the German autocrat knows no language but the language of force. The brave and splendid advances made by the Americans in the St. Mihiel salient of the western front have been noted by the autocrats of Berlin and Vienna. They are beginning to read the handwriting on the wall.

## Note Indicates Retreat

Information Received That Retirement to Antwerp-Meuse Line Is Impending

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that in reliable quarters the Berlin peace offensive is considered to be mainly for home consumption and to prepare the whole population for a withdrawal in Belgium to the Antwerp-Meuse line, which would greatly shorten the front and enable Germany in later peace negotiations with France to point to their voluntary evacuation.

It is also believed that Germany, in the usual mistaken way, considers that France thinks differently from her allies. The fact is also emphasized that Germany is much afraid of the United States, realizing that America is fighting to defend her ideals, and nothing else.

The remarkable change which has developed in allied war aims in the past two years is also considered note-

worthy, and while it is considered that the recent peace proposals from Austria were such that the Allied Powers could not make a satisfactory reply, it is felt that the occasion might possibly be a cue for an emphatic statement of the allied war aims. It is believed also that the Allies would have no difficulty in making such a statement in entire conformity with the ideals expressed by President Wilson.

Regarding the Higher Command and home affairs in Germany, the seriousness of the position there is recognized as indicated by articles in the press which would have been considered treasonable four months ago.

The German peace note regarding Karelia and its reception by the Finns also is considered to indicate the fact that Germany is hard up for reinforcements for forces against Archangel and Murmansk, and can hope for little help from Finland.

## Lesson From the Past

Prof. Samuel N. Harper Recalls What Followed One "Discussion"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Sam

uel N. Harper, of Chicago University, who was in Washington earlier in the present week, urged the American people to remember Brest-Litovsk in considering the Austrian peace note.

"There are three kinds of answers that may be made to this note," said Dr. Harper. "The first is the emotional—go to. The second is the pseudo thoughtful—let's see. They are of the class who, in the case of Czernin, forgot his past or know nothing about it. Third, the genuinely intelligent, not based on pure intellectualism, but on reasoned thought as a result of the study of the past. They recall Brest-Litovsk."

Brest-Litovsk is not mentioned by the Austrians in their note. It is this admission that it is a frame-up, and so not counted as a discussion between two parties, but just another monologue? But, whatever Brest-Litovsk was—for the Russian people it was a genuine attempt to discuss possible terms of peace. And how did the von Kuchmanns and the von Hoffmans use it?

"For us, also Brest-Litovsk was its lesson. The note says that the people want peace. The Germans and Austrians applauded Brest-Litovsk. While the Central Powers talked about a war of self-defense, their soldiers were attacking Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Finland and even Siberia. With the general basis, principles of no annexation and no indemnities, gold was being shipped to Germany, and the Ukraine was invaded for grain."

"What is the game? To make concessions on the West, and to keep the conquests in the East? Not only does it deserve no attention, but it should make our assistance yet speedier to the peoples in the East who are resisting the Germans and the Austrians."

Austrian Note Delivered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)

Die Vossische Zeitung states that the Austro-Hungarian minister at Berne handed the Austrian peace note to the Allied representatives yesterday afternoon, and simultaneously the note was handed to the governments of the quadruple powers at Berlin, Sofia, and Constantinople, and was brought to the knowledge of the neutral governments.

Note to Vatican

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on Sept. 14, according to a Vienna dispatch, sent a note

to the Apostolic nuncio at Vienna, Monsignor di Bonzo, stating that his government had decided to propose a peace conference and urging the Vatican to support it. The note reads as follows:

"After four years of unheard-of struggle and gigantic sacrifices, the battle which has been devastating Europe has not been able to bring about a decision. Animated by a spirit or reconciliation which already has been expressed in its note of Dec. 12, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to approach all belligerent states and invite them to pave the way to a peace which will be honorable for all parties by a confidential and unbinding exchange of thoughts."

## Austrian Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

A Vienna message states that the Austrian newspapers particularly insist that the Dual Monarchy took the step of dispatching the peace note with the knowledge of its allies, but that at the same time, he believed that there never was a coalition animated throughout by such an earnest desire for the common good, so by resolute a determination not to pursue particularistic interests, or more clear that the only method by which a misunderstanding could be avoided was a complete mutual trust and confidence as that of the Allies.

They insist that the firmness and in-destructibility of the monarchy's relations with its allies, particularly Germany, decidedly disposes in advance of the slightest attempt to misinterpret the position.

## MR. A. J. BALFOUR MISTRUSTS NOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

British Foreign Secretary Says Intention of Austria Is to Bring Discord in Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

After declaring that Germany's intentions as expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. von Payer, were to settle the degree of servitude of Russia, Rumania and Poland without any reference to European decision, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, in his speech on the Austrian peace note, part of which has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, commented further upon the above point as follows:

"That," he said, "is definite. That is explicit. There is no misunderstanding there. It is stated in black and white, without circumlocution, and with very direct and almost brutal frankness, for which I am very grateful to the speaker.

No dexterity of dialogue was going to smooth over difficulties of that kind, he continued, and until those who ruled Germany's destinies were prepared to show at least an open mind, mere conversations would be fruitless. He was unable to imagine, he proceeded, anything more cynical than the way in which the Austrians had made their proposal within few hours of the Vice-Chancellor's speech. He supposed they counted upon the illimitable gullibility of the public in the Entente countries, but that the public, though earnestly desirous of peace, was not so stupid as the home critics in the Central Powers seemed to suppose. They could look below the surface to the reality of things, and knew quite well that, until Germany was prepared to contemplate in a different spirit, the problem concerning them all, conversation would be useless.

Since they were almost forced to the conclusion that, in putting forward such proposals, the Austrians were doing so, not because they thought they would ever be, or could be, accepted, but because they thought they might find something to divide one ally from another, to embitter any internal differences existing within the allied countries themselves, to weaken that coordinate effort to victory, which at

present is showing its fruits on every front, in France, Italy, Mesopotamia, and Russia.

He feared, Mr. Balfour continued, that if he made himself as charitable as possible, he could not bring himself to believe there was an honest desire among their enemies to arrive at an understanding upon terms that would be possible for the Allies to accept, and he was reluctantly driven to the conclusion that this was not an attempt to make peace by understanding, but to weaken the forces that were proving too strong for the Central Powers in the field, by working upon those sentiments, honorable sometimes, which they believed to exist in all countries, and which they thought might be turned to their purposes to work out their ends.

If so, there was little to hope for from this new effort, which he was sure, could not produce peace and would not either produce divisions among the allied powers. Of course, all alliances had weaknesses, but at the same time, he believed that there never was a coalition animated throughout by such an earnest desire for the common good, so by resolute a determination not to pursue particularistic interests, or more clear that the only method by which a misunderstanding could be avoided was a complete mutual trust and confidence as that of the Allies.

They were not, Mr. Balfour declared, victims of what he supposed he must call the clumsy diplomacy of the Germans. The German excels, he said, when he deals in methods of direct, simple, and efficient brutality. When he tried to dress himself in President Wilson's clothes, or to act the part he thinks President Wilson would like him to play, he is very clumsy, because he is a very insincere actor.

However the German might dress himself, the mailed fist always appears, and surely those were right who thought that negotiations could never be effected, or be fruitful, until those responsible for the German policy understood that in merely borrowing and endeavoring clumsily to adapt President Wilson's phrases to their policy at the very moment when in every part of the world, where they had power, they were violating the fundamental essentials of all President Wilson's teaching, they were pursuing a policy that would never do upon the above point as follows:

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the Entente public.

"Therefore," Mr. Balfour said, "you will judge from what I say, that it seems to be almost incredible that anything good can come of these proposals."

Nobody, he added, would rejoice

more than he to be shown that he had

mistaken either the tenor of the Ger-

man utterances, or the effect of Ger-

man policy in the East, in the West,

or in the distant colonies. But he did

not believe any such commentary

would be made on what he had said.

He believed that the more the Austrian note was considered, and considered as it must be in relation to German

deeds and utterances, the more it

would be seen that this plan could do

nothing but excite unrealizable hopes,

and that it brought them not a yard

nearer that golden consummation to

which they all passionately looked

forward, the consummation of an hon-

orable peace, which should not merely

end temporally the losses from which

they were suffering, but which would

be some guarantee and security that

their children and grandchildren would

not suffer any repetition.

The note reads as follows:

"Full of gratitude the Austro-Hungarian Government hereby remembers that touching appeal which His Holiness, the Pope, sent to all belligerents last year with the exhortation that they seek an understanding and live again in brotherly concord. Firmly convinced that the Holy Father also longs that suffering mankind will soon again enjoy the blessings of peace, we confidently hope we will sympathize with our fate and support it with the moral influence which is recognized all over the world.

"Animated by this thought I request your Excellency to submit the enclosed text of the note to His Holiness."

Answer Sent to Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

SIXTEENTH CENTURY  
PARIS

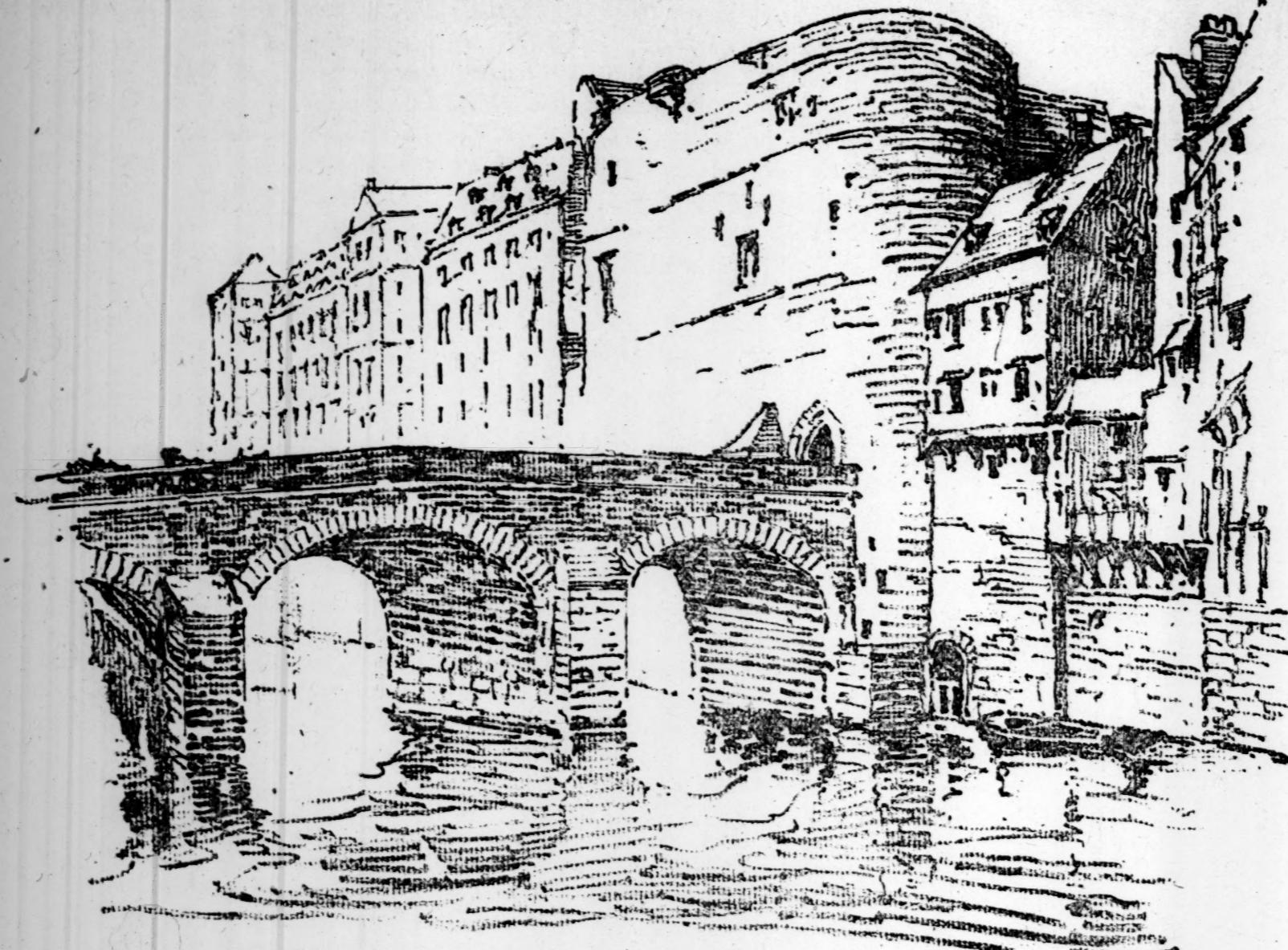
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The Itinerary of Fynes Moryson Gent  
containing his Ten Yeeres Travell  
through the seaven Domains of Nether  
land, Bohmerland, Switzerland, Nether  
land, Denmark, Poland, Italy, Turkey,  
France, England, Scotland and Ireland  
gives a description of Paris, as seen by  
this wanderer over the face of Europe in  
the year 1595.

From hence (Chalons) to Paris I  
passed in a long wagon of Paris, and  
paid two French Crownes for my  
place' therein. The third day we  
were carried ten miles in Cham  
paigne, through a Champion country  
lying West, and 4 miles more to Paris,  
through a fruitful plaine of corne,  
and pleasant hills planted with vines.  
This country wherein Paris is seated,  
is compassed with the rivers of Seyne,  
and Matrone and Oysa, and is proper  
ly called the Iland of France.  
The City of old was all in the Iland,  
and when it could not receive the  
multitude increased, the City was  
enlarged to both sides of the conti  
nent, and first that part of the City  
called La ville, then the third part  
called the University, were esteemed  
suburbs, till after they were joined  
to the City. For the King's Court and  
the City still increased with buildings,  
so as the Suburbs were greater than  
the City; whereupon King Charles the  
fifth gave them the same priviledges  
which the City had, and compassed  
them with walls, whereof the ruins yet  
appear. . . . Betweene these two  
parts (La ville and l'University) lies  
the third, namely the Iland, called  
the City, which is seated in a Plaine,  
and compassed on all sydes with the  
River Seyne, running between the  
Ville and the University. And this  
part was of old joined to the University,  
with two bridges; and to the  
Ville with three bridges; but now a  
sixth called the new bridge, doth  
moreover joine the Iland as well to  
the Ville as to the University. The  
part of the City called the Ville, is  
compassed round about with the River  
Seyne, and upon the South and West  
sides with the River Seyne, and upon  
the East and North sides with walls,  
rampiers and ditches, in the forme of  
a half circle. The second part of the  
Ville called the University is com  
passed on the East and North sides  
with the River Seyne, and upon the  
South and West sides with walls,  
which they write to have the forme of  
a hat, save that the long suburbs  
somewhat alter that forme. . . . The  
third part called the Iland or City, is  
compassed round about with the River  
Seyne, and upon the south east side is  
defended from the floods of the River  
by four little Ilands which . . . lie  
like Rampiers diverting the Stream  
from beating on the City. The old  
walls of the City were first of lesse  
circuit than now they are; for new  
walls were built, which also included  
the Suburbs, and the inner wal is of  
earth, compassed round about with  
ditches. . . . But the old wal are either  
demolished, or converted to the sup  
porting of private houses. . . . The  
walls of earth as well of the Ville as  
of the University, are so broade as  
three or fourfe may walke together  
upon them. . . . The Iland or City  
was of old compassed with walls,  
wherewith the greater Pallace lying  
towards the North, at this day is  
compassed.

The building of the City is for  
the most part stately, of unpolished  
stone, with the outside plastered  
and rough cast, and the houses for  
the most part are four stories high, and  
sometimes six, besides the glasses  
which also hath glasse windowes. The  
streets are somewhat large, and  
among them the fairest is that of Saint  
Denis, the second Saint Honore, the  
third Saint Antoin, and the fourth  
Saint Martine. And in the Iland the  
wales to these streets are the fairest.  
The pavement is of little but  
thick and somewhat broade stones.  
The market places which are in the  
streets, are vulgarly called Carrefours,  
as being foursquare, and hav  
ing passage to them on all sides, and  
they are eleven in number. . . .

By this gate (Saint Antoin) I en  
tered Paris, when I came from Chal  
ons, and without this gate I did then  
see the King's Pallace, not farre dis  
tant from Paris, and most sweet for  
the seat and buildings, called Bois du  
Saint Vincent, and then I passed the  
bridge called Calantoin, being with  
out this gate, where the River Matrone  
falls into the Seyne, and so entered  
Paris, by the gate, and the Church and  
faire streets of Saint Antoin. . . . As I  
came in, on the left hand was the  
Tower called the Bastille, well known  
by that name which was begun to be  
built in the yere 1369, by Hugo  
Ambric Provost of Paris. . . . On the  
same side is the King's store house  
for Brasse Ordinance, neare the Mon  
astery of the Celestines. . . . On the  
same side is the Church of Saint Paul,  
the House of the Queen, the house of  
the Provost of Paris, the publicke Sen  
ate House, and the place called the  
Grave, famous by the capital punish  
ment of offenders. . . . As you  
come at this gate, on the right hand,  
in the Monastery Saint Anthony, a  
dried Crocodill is hung up, which a  
French Ambassador at Venice, left  
there for a monument in the yere  
1515. . . .

The second gate toward the East,  
is the gate of the Temple. . . . On the  
left hand as you come in is the house  
of the Templary Knights, like a little  
City for the compasse, and from it this  
gate hath the name. . . . The third  
gate is called Saint Martine. . . . The  
fourth gate is called Saint Denis. . . .  
On the left hand as you come into the  
broad and fair streets of Saint Denys,  
lies a Castle which they say Julius  
Caesar built, and the same Castle was  
of old the chiefe gate of Paris, where  
upon Marcellinus calle the whole City  
the Castle of the Parisians. . . . The  
fifth gate lies toward the North, and  
is called Mont artre so called of a  
mountaine of the same name, lying  
without the gate, and having the name  
of Martyres there executed. And  
Henry the fourth besieging the City,  
and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

GERMAN PLANS FOR  
TRANSITION PERIOD

Imperial Economy Office is  
Organized to Control Raw  
Materials, Shipping and Ar  
range For Credit Abroad

mounted his great Ordnance in this  
place. The sixth gate (is) Saint  
Honore . . . the seventh and last gate  
lies upon the Seyne toward the North  
West, and is called the new gate; and  
within the same about a musket's shot  
distance, is the King's Pallace, which  
may be called the Less Pallace . . .  
and this little Pallace is vulgarly  
called Le Louvre. . . . Without the said  
new gate, some halfe musket shot dis  
tance, is the King's garden with the  
banqueting house (vulgarly called  
Les Tuilleries). . . .

Having viewed Paris, I desired to  
see the French King Henrie the  
fourth, and his Court; I bought for  
some two French Crownes an old  
cloak, among the Brokers of the Mar  
ket-place, called the Friperie. So I  
took my journey toward the Court, and  
went by boate upon the Seyne (which  
boat passeth daily from Paris toward  
the South) nine leagues to Corbeville,  
and four leagues to Melune, having  
on both sides pleasant Hilles planted  
with Vines, and I payed seven souls  
for my passage. Then I went on foot  
four miles over a Mountaine paved  
with Flint to the King's Pallace, called  
Fontainbleau, that is the Fountaine of  
faire water. Beyond the same Mount  
aine this Pallace of the King is seated  
in a Plaine compassed with Rockes.  
And it is built (with Kingly Magnifi  
cence) of Free-stone, divided into Four  
Court-yards, with a large Garden  
which was then somewhat wild and  
unwarred. At this time the Civil  
warre being ended, the King began to  
build a Gallerie, the beginning of  
which worke was very magnificient.

The next day after I had seen the  
King, I returned on foot eight leagues  
to Sone. Here I found post-Horses  
returning to Paris, and hiring one of  
them for twentie souls, I rode eight  
miles through fruitfull fieldes of  
Corne, and pleasant Hilles planted  
with Vines; and so returned to Paris,  
entering by the Gate of Saint Victoire  
in the University.

## ONTARIO SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Ontario vac  
ancy in the Canadian Senate has been  
filled by the calling to the Upper  
House of Mr. M. J. O'Brien of Ren  
frew. Senator O'Brien is a railway  
contractor, having constructed  
amongst other lines some 600 miles  
of the Trans-Continental Railway.

ONARIO SENATOR  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

College  
Princess  
Dresses for Misses  
\$20 \$22.50 \$25  
Sizes 14 to 18 years

Girls in school, young women in  
college—in war service—young women  
in general—each and all were in  
cluded in the designing of these smart  
and distinctively practical dresses.  
The picture betokens their youthful  
attractiveness and graceful lines. Of all  
wool navy serge, strictly tailored and  
braided or trimmed with contrasting  
silk braid and buttons.

B. SIEGEL & CO.  
"Where Fashion Reigns"  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No connection with any other store.



Just because the times call for economy in all our expenditure;  
and because we advise economy in clothes; there's no reason why  
the man who buys a suit or overcoat this fall shouldn't have smart  
style.

You appreciate the importance of getting quality; without that,  
the most stylish suit doesn't look well very long. But style may  
as well go with it.

## Hart Schaffner &amp; Marx Clothes

offer you both; they're the highest type of good quality and  
designed to supply to the wearer the finished high class appear  
ance that men want.

## Youthful styles

There are many young men left, of course; some of them are not  
to go to the fighting front, for reasons which are adequate. These  
men want to be smartly dressed; it's frequently a matter of  
patriotism with them.

We'd like to have you see, if you decide that you must buy  
clothes this fall, the very smart models we have for such men;  
every item about these models is correct in style detail.

Suits and overcoats from \$30 to \$50.

## Adult styles

The influence of the youthful styles appears in these suits and  
overcoats. There are few active business men who are not inter  
ested in the style of their clothes. But we are interested in the  
style of every man's clothes and can be depended upon to see that  
every man gets his correct style.

You may depend on the real quality  
in materials and tailoring in these  
Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.  
Men's suits and overcoats, \$25 to \$60.

At both Stores: Franklin at Washington has nothing but Hart  
Schaffner & Marx clothes; Boylston at Washington has these,  
and other things men wear; hats, shirts, hose, gloves, shoes, boys' clothes.

The Continental  
Two Stores

Boylston at Washington Franklin at Washington  
Boston, Mass.

leave as much freedom of action as  
possible and only intervene where  
necessary. It is to work through a  
large number of economy offices  
(Wirtschaftsstellen) for the separate  
materials; these are to be linked on  
to the existing war organizations, so  
that both may get the benefit of the  
experience of the men who have  
served the war organizations, many of  
whom will be transferred to the econ  
omy offices, and also gradually absorb  
the war organizations or transform  
them on the lines of peace economy, it  
being assumed that conditions will be  
such that the transition from war to  
peace economy must be gradual and  
unbroken. The economy offices are  
to be corporate and (in the official  
view) self-administrative bodies, pos  
sessing a certain amount of autonomy  
though with official heads. They are  
to differ from the existing compulsory  
syndicates (further creation of which  
is apparently to be stopped) in that  
they are not to engage in business  
themselves (though some may con  
tinue business sections), but are merely  
expert advisory bodies, with the right  
to impose certain dues to cover their  
expenses. They are to contain repre  
sentatives of the various branches of  
the trade or industry concerned, nom  
inated by the various associations and  
unions in the trade; the nominations  
will, however, require confirmation by  
the Secretary of State.

Springfield Rebuked  
SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBL  
ICAN—The only dissatisfaction with  
Springfield ever expressed by a gov  
ernor of Massachusetts has been  
brought upon the city by those liquor  
dealers who refused to close on reg  
istration day. Nobody can take any  
pride in this happening, not even the  
men whose tillers were a little fuller  
because of their unpatriotic action  
last Thursday.

TORONTO MOTORISTS  
CONSERVE GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Following an ap  
peal to conserve gasoline for use over  
seas, large gasoline filling stations  
and garages in the city voluntarily  
closed on Sunday, Sept. 8, and will  
continue to do so if such action on  
their part is found effective. There  
was no appreciable difference in the  
number of cars on the highways, but  
policemen and others in a position to  
know state that motorists, generally,  
made shorter trips for fear of running  
out of gasoline with no opportunity of  
replenishing their supply. It is ex  
pected that motorists will respond  
patriotically and not buy two days'  
fuel on Saturday to carry them over  
Sunday, but will keep their automo  
biles at home for one day in the week  
so that there will be no necessity for  
more drastic measures.

Home Sales  
Purchase of Chinese Rugs  
Brings Prices Down

An especially good purchase made previous to the embargo  
on Oriental rugs, has just arrived. The prices at which we can  
sell them necessitates our reducing about 50 rugs in our stock to  
keep our values even—quality, color, design, size considered.

## New Rugs, Special

Size	Special Price
14.6 x 11.8 ft.	\$650
15 x 9 ft.	6.0
14 x 10 ft.	650
14.10 x 11.10 ft.	675
15 x 12 ft.	750
17 x 11 ft.	975
18 x 12 ft.	1,125
17.6 x 12.1 ft.	1,250
14.8 x 12 ft.	725

Size	Were Special Price
11.8 x 9.11 ft.	\$425
14.6 x 8.9 ft.	450
13.6 x 12.1 ft.	475
13.10 x 9.11 ft.	500
13.11 x 11 ft.	685
14.6 x 11.2 ft.	685
17 x 10 ft.	650
14.10 x 12.5 ft.	795
15.9 x 12.4 ft.	795

## 136 Small Sizes up to 9 x 12 feet

9 x 12 feet—10 rugs—\$325 to \$525 grades—for \$225 to \$425.  
8 x 10 feet—14 rugs—\$240 to \$325 grades—for \$175 to \$250.  
6 x 9 feet—12 rugs—\$165 to \$265 grades—for \$125 to \$195.  
Medium sizes—25 pieces—\$75 to \$150 grades—\$47.50 to \$150.  
Small rugs—75 pieces—\$25 to \$55 grades—\$18.50 to \$39.50.

## Fine Quality—Good Colors

Rich dark blues, Imperial yellow, old gold, old rose, old ivory.  
No two rugs alike in design. A rare collection, very low priced.

Third Gallery, New Building

\$5 to \$85 pair.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

55 patterns—Brussels and tambour lace, Irish Point, Princess,  
Point de Gine, Point Milan, Duchesse, Point de Paris, and other styles.

White, ivory, beige; 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long. Made by one of  
the best lace manufacturers in St. Gall.

90 x 108 in. Sheets, \$2.50

Pillow Cases—the same grade—40c and 45c  
(Sizes before hemming)

Only last week we re-ordered many of these very same grades  
at about the same prices (wholesale) as we shall sell them  
Wednesday, at retail. This is the last of a very large purchase  
made many months ago. They are all standard grades known  
to most every housewife. Made of fine muslins totally free from  
any dressing. This is probably the last time we shall be able to  
offer this large assortment of sizes and qualities at these unusually  
low prices.

Third Gallery, New Building

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

1000 Prs. Swiss Curtains  
at December '16 Prices

There's some difference between those prices and today's.

55 patterns—Brussels and tambour lace, Irish Point, Princess,  
Point de Gine, Point Milan, Duchesse, Point de Paris, and other styles.

White, ivory, beige; 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long. Made by one of  
the best lace manufacturers in St. Gall.

90 x 108 in. Sheets, \$2.50

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any dressing. This is probably the last time we shall be able to  
offer this large assortment

## EVENTS IN RECENT SPANISH SITUATION

Government, After Prolonged Inaction in Face of German Affronts, at Last Adopts Firm Tone in Note to Berlin

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Until quite lately it almost seemed that, apart from the now universal world problem of food which has become very acute in Spain, the greatest problem that Spain had on hand was as to whether it would be best to try to continue to govern by means of the old parties, as they are called, or whether some new system was really necessary. The organ which represents the views of the Foreign Minister, Señor Dato, who is himself almost famous, as it might be said, for his adherence to the old system, set up a campaign on this subject at the same time that the representatives of the Parliamentary Left were setting out on expeditions north, south, east and west to preach the virtues of such drastic reform as was not to be distinguished by the ordinary person from revolution.

The King and Court, most of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, society and all others who could afford the railway fare from Madrid to Vizcaya—and there is much money in Spain in these days—were enjoying the sea breezes at Santander and San Sebastian and participating in the happy and pleasant life that is led at these resorts at the height of their summer season.

To those who had not much knowledge and only looked upon the surface, it might have seemed that for a neutral country adjacent to one in which the fate of the world was being decided, Spain was in a remarkably tranquil and satisfying situation, and that its wonderfully constituted government of past Premiers must surely be proving a success. But the Cabinet had unhappy secrets; it knew indeed, that, taking its ease on the northern shores, it was lolling as it were, on explosives which the heat of noon might ignite. The Spanish system of covering up ugly things and then pretending and trying to believe that they do not exist is well enough in its way, until the ugliness develops a restlessness and throws the covering off.

It was known in July that the food and fuel trouble was going to be extremely acute as soon as the summer departed, though in the meantime, the days being warm and fruits and vegetables being ample food for many, the outlook did not seem so bad. The signs of trouble were increasing ominously. They were steadily ignored.

but they increased more and more. Food rioting began before its time, as it seemed. In almost every part of Spain there were disturbances by the middle of August. Prices everywhere had become impossible, scarcity was extreme, and the people were persistent. There was really nothing for them to do but to demonstrate to the best of their ability, and they did so.

The case was becoming very serious when the government thought of a good idea for tranquilization during the hot season, when real constructive thought does not come easily. The rioting was particularly bad down in the south in Andalusia in the neighborhood of Jerez de la Frontera. There

the people said that their situation was desperate and must be remedied, so they rioted with firmness and thoroughness. Upon this the government declared martial law at Jerez. The military cure for hunger was applied, and a few days later the authorities announced that it had succeeded admirably, that all was quiet at Jerez, and that it might not be a bad thing to apply the same measures to other parts of troubled Spain. Santander and San Sebastian went on undisturbed, but in their uneasy moments the Madrid men there were given to thoughts as to where their winter's coal supply was coming from, for nothing is more certain than that Spain will be most desperately situated in this matter in the coming season. Her stocks are extremely low, and are certain to get lower as soon as the cold weather begins. Production and importation at present are not nearly enough for the country's needs, and there is no prospect of their being increased.

This general tranquillity, however, came to be rudely disturbed. The Germans sank more Spanish ships, there were more disclosures as to what the Germans were doing on Spanish soil in the way of assisting their own belligerent cause, more and more difficulties were created, and there was that series of Cabinet meetings at Madrid, which have already been reported upon, and as to which the Count de Romanones said that they determined the future policy of Spain. The Count de Romanones is not only a member of the Cabinet, but in some respects the most powerful member, and he said that. Yet though the Foreign Minister almost said the same thing at the time, there is a disposition now to make the people believe that he, Señor Dato, feels that everything is all right with Spanish neutrality, and there is some more talk about Spain attending to the demands of her dignity.

There is something strange and mysterious about this business. Something has happened, and there are those who hint that what it may have been made in Germany. Spanish governments and certain Spanish ministers seem amazingly susceptible to German influences. If the rest of the world gently points out to Spain with no mixture of threats, that her course is perhaps unwise, that it is

certainly illogical, and that it may by neglect, injure her good friends, she accepts the information with a nod and a smile; but when Germany, having sunk a few more of her ships, gives her to understand that there must be no nonsense about departing from her strict neutrality, it somehow seems to some in Spain that the master has spoken. That is what was being said or implied, at a certain acute stage in this present crisis.

At the close of the series of Cabinet meetings, the extreme importance of which is quite beyond question, it was freely stated that a strong note, the very strongest up to date, had been sent to Berlin. Certain circumstances of a specially aggravating character, apart from renewed torpedoings had demanded it. Ministers tacitly admitted that this had been done, while insisting that they had been sworn to secrecy upon all details as to what really took place at the councils. It is right to say that Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, at this time and subsequently, declared that there was no cause for alarm and that Spain would see to it that her interests were respected.

After the lapse of a day or two, certain details as to the nature of the note began to leak out, as was inevitable, and it was particularly stated that Germany had been informed that the torpedoings of Spanish ships must cease. It was pointed out to her that so far 85 Spanish ships had been sunk and more than 100 sailors had been lost, but that in spite of that Germany had received continual evidence of the consideration of Spain. Thus Spain had received and cared for the German refugees from the Camerons, and had attended to German interests in the belligerent countries. In return for these services and all the advantages that Spanish neutrality had yielded to Germany, the latter had persistently attacked the dignity and interests of Spain. Therefore, the note continued, so it was reported, if the torpedoings went on, the Spanish Government would be under the necessity of requisitioning the German ships interned in Spanish ports to replace such as were sunk.

This statement of the contents of the note was not a mere matter of gossip. It was published with more or less of detail in various Madrid newspapers, and through different channels of information, regarded as thoroughly reliable, the correspondents of foreign newspapers came into possession of the same information. The note itself was referred to day by day in absolutely every Spanish newspaper, and the organs most in touch with the government commented upon it and expressed their various anxieties and views. The Germanophile newspapers were particularly concerned about it, and, as it noted, these journals are in intimate touch with the German Embassy which supplies one or two of them daily with news and views. The German Embassy, of course, knew all

about the note. As stated, most of the members of the government and the personages most closely interested in politics are at San Sebastian or Santander which is close by.

The Madrid newspaper, A. B. C., which has the reputation for being Germanophile, but which is generally fair and never violent, and is at least an enterprising daily newspaper, published a telegram from its correspondent at San Sebastian to the effect that a political personage there had expressed himself as follows concerning the note that had been sent to Germany: "The Spanish note is really an ultimatum, since the Spanish Government announces its intention of seizing one of the German vessels interned in our ports for every Spanish ship torpedoed by Germany. The situation is believed to be graver than ever before, although public opinion does not realize the present danger." Upon this statement the newspaper made the following editorial comment, "We consider it the very natural duty of the government to protest with energy against every case of torpedoing in our mercantile marine, and if Germany does not make proper reparation we must take such steps as the honor of the country may require."

CAPTURED GUNS TO HELP LIBERTY LOAN

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Two three-inch brass field pieces, mounted on caissons, which were captured by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1776, from the Hessians under the command of Colonel Baum, who were hired by the British to fight the patriots, will probably do silent but effective fighting against their original owners soon. It is planned, if the time is not too short, to have these cannon exhibited by the government in the various cities and towns in New England as a part of the historic exhibit to arouse interest in the fourth Liberty Loan.

CLEMENT WINS ON OFFICIAL CANVASS

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The official canvass of the votes cast at the State primaries on Sept. 10, completed on Tuesday, gives Percival W. Clement, nominated by the Republicans for Governor, a plurality of 657. This is an increase over the unofficial figures gathered by the press of 112 votes. For Republican Governor, the Secretary of State's tabulation gives Clement 12,060, C. H. Darling, 11,403, and Frank E. Howe, 9,122. The figures for other state officers do not differ materially from those announced by the press.

## TZAR FERDINAND'S VISIT TO GERMANY

Serbian Writer in French Press Tells Characteristics of the Bulgarian Monarch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an article in *L'Homme Libre*, Drago Yoksimovitch, a Serbian deputy, deals with the subject of Bulgaria's aspirations and the actual facts of the situation. Tzar Ferdinand's departure for a German spa, he says, gave rise to different comments. It might be thought that the Bulgarian monarch is one of the princes who can only with difficulty be induced to quit their own dominions; but the contrary is the truth, for the Tzar is of a vagabond humor and passes a good deal of his life in a sleeping-car, too much, at times, in fact, to please his people, who are not always inclined to approve of his constant visits to other countries.

There is frequently some reason other than a superficial one, the writer considers, for the Tzar's travels, and for a long time it has been thought in official circles that each journey has been undertaken with some diplomatic object in view; and he is renowned for his talent for combining business and pleasure.

It is quite possible that reasons of health play a part in his movements on this occasion, but his political past makes the employment of great circumspection desirable in anything which concerns this versatile prince. In the Balkans, the writer affirms, the Bulgarians play the same role as the Germans in the North of Europe; they are very skillful at hiding their own plans and very daring at putting them into execution. They are also past masters in the art of organizing propaganda.

Like Germany and Austria, Bulgaria has in her employ a troop of official and semi-official agents in Switzerland with its center and managers at Sofia. All the latest news concerning Tzar Ferdinand has emanated from this source of Germano-Bulgarian propaganda, M. Yoksimovitch states. Two possible explanations of his journey may be given, both of them equally possible and equally inimical to the interests of the Entente. Either he has formed a plan according to his own personal calculations, or else he is acting in connivance with the Central Powers, and at the same time serving their ambitions. Tzar Ferdinand has been known, in the past, to follow a policy of his own and, while not neglecting the interests of the two great powers, Germany and Austria, to

whom he owes his throne, he has cast a glance toward the enemies' camp.

At the present time Bulgaria is holding half Serbia, the Rumanian Dobruja and part of the shores of Greece. Ferdinand's dream, M. Yoksimovitch alleges, is to keep what he has, and in order to make sure of it he wishes to have the approbation of Serbia's allies. It cannot be imagined, however, that a single man would be found capable of encouraging and supporting such plans. Would it be possible for the benefit of a great Bulgaria, to abandon Serbia who has remained faithful to her allies at the price of her own independence, and who has lost everything but honor? Greece, too, who is preparing, to interfere with all her forces? "No," M. Yoksimovitch declares. "To help Tzar Ferdinand in his insensate dreams would be to trample under foot all the great and holy ideas for which the Allies are fighting."

The second hypothesis supposes Tzar Ferdinand to be acting in concert with the Central Powers. He is an able negotiator and his secondary position in the German Alliance renders him especially fitted to reconnoiter the diplomatic field. The Serbians, Rumanians, and Greeks, who have Bulgaria for a neighbor, are thoroughly acquainted with the tricks with which that country's politicians try to deceive the world. They nearly succeeded in 1915 when, while pretending to range themselves on the side of the Entente, they threw down their cards and stabbed Serbia in the back.

By seeking the opportunity of a rapprochement with the Entente, Bulgaria, the writer affirms, reminds them of that tragic occasion which is at the same time a valuable lesson. The Bulgarians, he declares, are permanently linked to the Central Powers, and no power and no man ever can dissolve this bundle of interests and responsibilities. The time is coming when everyone will be judged according to his actions. Bulgaria has taken the side of brutality; the other small nations have taken the side of justice, which in the end, is always superior to force.

## MUNICIPAL LINE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Municipalization of the street-car lines of Lincoln is being urged. The proposition has not met with very general acceptance so far. The company has operated for nine years under a six-tickets-for-a-quarter fare inside the city limits and five cents to the suburbs. In the meantime it also developed a heating plant that uses the waste steam from the power house and an electric lighting company with a large list of patrons. It recently applied for authority to increase its fares.

## GASOLINE SCARCITY RUMOR QUESTIONED

Explanations Given by the United States Fuel Administration of Reasons for Stopping Sunday Driving Unsatisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The explanations that have been given by the Fuel Administration of the reasons for asking self-denial of large numbers of persons in the consumption of gasoline, in accordance with the recent Sunday suspension request, have not been wholly satisfactory. The recent announcement that there was a scarcity, with worse to come, was not accompanied by any explanation of the reason for this situation, and there are oil experts who simply think that there is no basis for such an assumption.

One of these experts said that this is the time of the year when gasoline stocks always run low. The maximum is in the spring, and as the season advances the supply diminishes and the stocks are now approaching the minimum. On the other hand, the use of gasoline increases, and as the season advances, normally at this time of year is very heavy. The statement, therefore, that there is a shortage in the supply of gasoline probably means that the stocks are running low, as they always do at this time of the year, and that the demand has not decreased, and will not, until good weather is past, except for the saving effected by patriotic response to the call for giving up automobiles on stated days.

A representative of the National Petroleum War Service Committee recently stated before Congress that the oil industry in this country is in a precarious condition, and that the only way to save it is by developing new fields. These are not so uncertain as represented, as in the last four years only 21 per cent proved to be "dry holes."

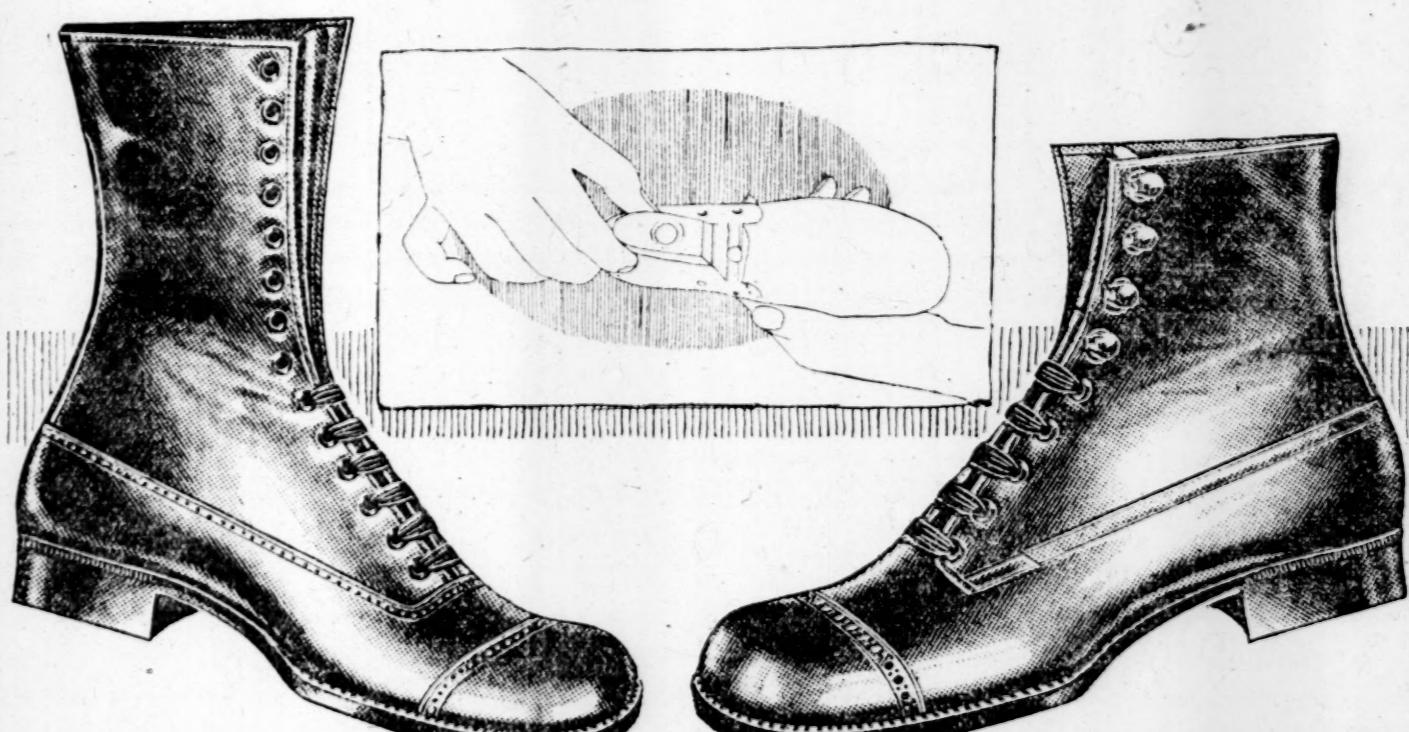
To insure adequate development of new fields, however, men must be greatly encouraged, and must be guaranteed large profits. At present they are certainly sure of them, for, while it has been said that the price of crude oil has not been greatly advanced since the war began, figures prove otherwise. In the Pennsylvania fields, the price was \$1.75 in July, 1914. It is now \$4. In the Oklahoma fields, it increased from 75 cents to \$2.25 in the same time. In Illinois the price rose from \$1.12 to \$2.42, and elsewhere increases were equally great.

Mandel Brothers  
Chicago

## Girls' and boys' Buster Brown shoes

—correctly fashioned over the Brown shaping lasts

During girlhood and boyhood shoes should take the natural shape of the feet and allow them to develop normally. The shoes should be soft and pliable so as to assume the shape of the feet of the child who wears them.



The Brown shaping lasts are scientifically designed in the shape of a perfect foot at every size from 2 to 16 years. Buster Brown shoes permit the foot to grow on nature's own lines of grace and beauty. They give foot freedom to boys and girls during their playtime years.

Broad variety of styles and leathers at 2.50 to 7.50

First floor, girls' and children's shoes; second floor, boys' shoes; lower subway, girls', boys' and children's shoes.

For Girls For Boys of 2 to 16  
BUSTER BROWN SHOES



**Rosenthal's**  
31 South State Street  
Chicago

*Furs of Fashion and Quality  
For Women and Misses*

**E**XCLUSIVE and Superior Styles in an unusually large assortment of Furs for the coming season. The very low prices quoted are only possible because our stocks were contracted for at wholesale price levels of six months ago.

*Featuring Advance and Very Distinctive Models in*

**FUR COATS CAPES MUFFS**  
**COATEES NECK PIECES**

*Hudson Seal Coat*  
Natural squirrel collar and cuffs, priced at \$195.00.

*Marmot Coat*  
Side jacky pockets, beautiful Japanese design silk poplin lining, priced at \$65.00. Only a few left.

*Nutria Coaice*  
Shawl collar, pockets and belt, priced at \$135.00.

*Marlen Stole*  
Beautiful pieces, pockets, priced at \$145.00.

*Muskral Coat*  
40 inches long, belt, shawl collar, pockets, fur buttons, specially priced at \$100.00.

*Taupe Nutria Coat*  
Beautiful in style, shawl collar, tie belt, priced at \$195.00.

*Hudson Bay Sable*  
Containing twelve full size sable furs, beautifully matched, priced at \$450.00.

*Equal attractive and exclusive styles and an equally interesting range of prices may also be found in our*

**SUITS COATS DRESSES  
WAISTS and MILLINERY**

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to inspect ROSENTHAL'S Fall Display

NOTE—Only "made" feather ornaments, as illustrated above, are found on Rosenthal hats.

## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Concerning Seventeenth Century Dress

LONDON, England—In order to reconstruct anything like a faithful picture of the past, whether in the form of what used to be known as a stage play, or a historical novel, or a painting of a scene from other days, some slight knowledge of the dress of the period is essential. Indeed, for any one who wishes to make a thorough study of a certain time, some acquaintance, at least, with the attire of the particular epoch in question seems to be demanded; for the costume of an age cannot but be characteristic of the point of view and of the manners and customs of the men and women who planned it and wore it.

The dress of the Seventeenth Century, one of the great transition periods of English history, shows considerable variety and marked changes, and dress has seldom been more picturesque than during part of this century. Beginning with the doublets of Elizabethan times, passing through the changes of the Jacobean period, the severities of the Puritans, the elaboration of the Restoration times, it ended, so far as men's attire was concerned, with the long, straight coat of the closing years of the century, the precursor, surely, of the frock coat of a few years back.

Mr. Pepys was always much interested, both in his own clothes and in those of his neighbors, and the diary gives many glimpses of contemporary fashions in the later Seventeenth Century. As is well known, the ladies of the reign of Charles II affected large, plumed hats, and Pepys describes how he went "into Whitehall and into the Queen's presence, where all the ladies walked, talking and fiddling with their hats and feathers, and changing and trying one another's by one another's heads, and laughing." In another place, he speaks of having laid out about £12 in clothes for his wife and £55 in clothes for himself, a proportion of expenditure which can hardly hope to escape criticism; but, then, with his £55 Mr. Pepys had bought "a velvet cloak, two new cloth shirts, black, plain both; a new shag gown trimmed with gold buttons and twist, with new hat"—no bad value, surely, for the outlay. His descriptions, however, are not sufficiently detailed to give any very clear idea of the fashion of the garments which pleased him so highly; and for this recourse must be had to old prints and pictures, to collections of old garments, either in museums or belonging to private persons, or to other sources of information.

One characteristic, which distinguishes the dress of earlier times from that of today, is the enormous amount of embroidery and hand work lavished upon the former. A visit to a museum, which contains a good collection of the garments of previous times, will show that this was true of the

dress of both men and women alike, and a study of such things will provide many hints and fresh ideas for the modern worker. The originality of some of the designs of the old workers makes them most interesting. A striped linen jacket, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, dating from the second half of the Seventeenth Century, is embroidered in colored silks in what is generally known as a "Jacobean" design, in which flowers



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

An embroidered linen jacket, from the second half of the Seventeenth Century

of many different kinds, all springing with them." The fashion is said to have reached Italy from Turkey.

The materials used in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century were of the richest description; silks were brought from Japan, China and Persia, while Spanish brocade was in request for such things as riding costumes, and Flemish lace was used in profusion. There are many records, also, of whole dresses made of gold and silver tissue.

## Decorating the Bedroom

When you are decorating your bedroom, you get things that you like, because you like them, you will express yourself in your room, according to Miss Lucia Fairchild Fuller, an interior decorator, who contributed a discourse on this subject to a volume issued by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, called the "Workshop and Playground of the Home."

In reply to the query: "How can your room still be your room when it must, in its essentials, contain just what your neighbor's room contains, no less, no more?" She replies, in part: "Do not choose furniture with the idea of obtaining an unusual and original result. Don't exaggerate."

Miss Fuller takes as her point of departure from which, as she says, one may arrive at the effect of the whole room, the material of the window curtains to the choice of which one can best relate every subsequent choice, from carpet to lamp shades.

Select some pretty, inexpensive, flowered cretonne. Bring this home and hold it up against the light. It takes on the brilliancy of a flower bed. You want your friends who come into this room to receive the same pleasure as that which you are experiencing," writes Miss Fuller.

Obviously, then, the rest of the room must be kept subserviently quiet; as quiet as neighboring lawn might be, if your cretonne were really the flowers that it suggests, and your room their inclosure.

Select a plain wall paper, probably the background color of the cretonne, plain wooden furniture, made in straight lines.

"It is a simple matter to get a little good-looking furniture very inexpensively; such pieces can be picked up on side streets or auction rooms; and, provided a piece of furniture be agreeable in line, it can always be made endlessly attractive by the use of paint."

"Why not paint these few pieces yourself? Then their color can be made just what you would have it be. Use the same tone as the wall paper and the background of the curtains, and then slightly decorate or paint them solid in one of the darker colors of the cretonne."

"It is a good plan to match the green of the leaves on the cretonne for the color of the furniture. This will carry out the idea of the garden; and green, you will find, is an easy color to buy ready-made in furniture paint, and an easy color to modify. If you want it either duller or brighter than the prepared product.

"To make it duller, add a little red or burnt sienna, stirring until the color has reached the desired tint. To brighten, add a little yellow, and perhaps a dash of white."

"Spread paper under each article that is to be painted, allowing a large

margin, so that no casual drippings shall hurt the floor—put on an all-over apron and begin.

"It is astonishing how easy it is, and how fast the work goes, and what fun it is.

"When the third coat of paint is dry—at least a day should elapse between coats—the furniture is finished, unless you have decided to decorate a little—not much; because you do not want to detract from that first impression of the flowered cretonne."

"Select one of the flowers on the curtain, either the one you find prettiest in shape or color, or quite simply the one you think will be easiest to copy, then choose the few places on your pieces of furniture where you will transfer it."

"One in the center of the headboard of the bed, one in the middle of the top bureau drawer (or a small one in each small drawer, if that is the way the bureau is made), perhaps one on the dressing-table drawer, but no more."

"It is usually best not to add such decorations to the chairs. If drawing and painting free-hand is found to be difficult, the design can always be put on with the help of stencil, and a stencil is very easily made.

"Spread the cretonne on a table, lay tracing paper over the flower, or group of flowers which you prefer; pin the paper in place, so it cannot slip, and then trace the outlines of the design with a soft black pencil. When this is done, unpin the tracing paper and thumb-tack it to a sheet of heavy cardboard, laying first a strip of impression or carbon paper between the two. Draw over the outlines once more, and on taking the tracing paper and impression paper away, you will find the design transferred to the cardboard. Now cut out the petals of the flowers from this drawing—leaving a sharp thin ridge of cardboard wherever you have drawn a line; and, laying this cut-out pattern on the piece of furniture with which you decide to begin, draw your paint brush, full of the flowers' color, over it. When you remove the cardboard, there, with crisp edges, will the flower be."

"What to do with the floor is the next thing to be considered, and, if it is possible, a dark carpet is the best choice. A dark color is more serviceable and more easily kept clean. If, however, you decide to have only a carpet strip or a small rug by the bedside, the best thing to get is something that approximates the tone of the wood floor."

"The all-important question of lighting comes next. First of all, it is necessary to be careful about the placing of fixtures or the placing of the furniture in regard to them, if they are already built in."

"One should be near the head of the

bed, one by the dressing table or the chiffonier, the others as best suits your other needs."

"It is a good plan to paint the fixtures the same color as the wall, inexpensive fixtures are of stock pattern and are rarely well designed. When painted, they are not obtrusive; and, by making little shades for them, either of silk in one of the lighter, brighter colors of the cretonne, or of paper with a stripe of one of those colors painted on it, the effect of each electric light will be charming, and your room will have been brought into complete harmony. It will be pretty. It will have cost you very little money."

"If, however, your taste is more austere, and you prefer something plain, like monk's cloth, for your curtains, you will arrive at a very different room from the one I have been describing. In that case, dark furniture is best, either mahogany or white wood stained; and it is possible to use either a bright-colored or flowered wall paper; or, at least, to have brightly colored shades for the electric lights. It is a good thing, also, in that case, to leave the brass of the electric light fixtures unpainted, in order that they may give their touch of warmth and color to the room."

"But, in every case, the same general rules for decorating a room apply. They are:

"Begin with the curtains.

"Relate the other colors you use to their colors, but with a sufficient variety to avoid monotony."

"Get furniture of as straight and simple lines as possible, for rest should be suggested in all surroundings."

"Above all, for a last rule, get all the fun out of arranging your room that you can. Do not be in a hurry to plan and work out all its decorations."

"For remember that no one will ever get more pleasure out of this room than you will have put into its making, and that, like a kernel inside of a nut, there will be found within your finished room exactly what you yourself have put there."

## On Figured Rugs and Hangings

Over and over again is it borne in upon the thought of persons interested in houses and their furnishings, that never, upon any consideration whatever, should an Oriental rug having big figures—no matter how magnificent and costly—be placed in a room where windows and furniture alike are brilliant with figured cretonne or printed linen. One is sure to take away from the charms of the other, and the effect of the room is ruined.

"To make it duller, add a little red or burnt sienna, stirring until the color has reached the desired tint. To brighten, add a little yellow, and perhaps a dash of white."

"Spread paper under each article that is to be painted, allowing a large

## What to Do With the Summer's Painted Straw Hat

The last comer to join the group of young women, about to start out for dinner at the little French restaurant which this particular sextette liked to patronize, arrived with an apology for her few minutes' tardiness which no one could refuse to accept. "I was just finishing my knitting bag," she explained, "and I could not leave any sooner." Now, of course, a knitting bag is a real necessity today, and such an excuse as that, was promptly and unquestioningly accepted. Moreover, these industrious girls always carried theirs to meals, in order to keep busy during waits between courses.

"Why did you not bring it with you?" asked one of the girls, as they set out.

"I did," was the reply; "here it is."

"That? But, isn't that the straw hat you have been wearing all summer?"

"It is—to both your questions," was the late-comer's reply. "My new knitting bag is made out of my favorite last summer's hat. I always liked this hand-painted straw hat, but you know how almost any hat, even that you particularly like, looks a second season; they nearly always seem queer. I have enjoyed this hat so much that I thought I would like to keep right on enjoying it. Almost by chance, I discovered what a good knitting bag it would make. You see, it has a large crown and a wide brim, and it is quite soft and flexible. I just made this shirred lining of a piece of blue silk, which I had in the house, and sewed these two loops of ribbon on the edge—not much work. My ball of wool stays quietly down in the crown, instead of rolling away, and this broad brim, folded together, gives plenty of room for my work—even a sweater—and these long needles. The whole thing hangs easily and comfortably over my arm, and I am going to get all the possible good out of this favorite painted straw hat of mine. I am sure."

## Moon Vines

Why is it that one so seldom sees the chaste Japanese moon vine? On account of their rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, these plants make an effective curtain for a veranda, when planted in a row. Though but

annuals, during the summer they will

climb as high as 40 feet, if assisted with string ladders.

The big heart-shaped leaves form a soft background for the lovely, pure white disks, that open their perfumed corollas only after the dew has fallen and twilight has wrapped everything around in a purple mist. Then, like tiny moons from behind the clouds, they silently appear. But, if one is standing very near, he can hear faintly the silken snap made by the opening of the sticky little umbrellas.

Then the cool night breeze stirs up the delicate fragrance, carrying it out over the lawn for a considerable distance. Like their small cousins, the morning-glories, the tender blossoms will not bear the full glare of the sun, for they droop and wilt. The vine blooms prolifically, however, and there are always fresh flowers to take their places the next night.

The "Busy-Day" Luncheon

When the laundress reigns supreme in the kitchen, many a housekeeper finds it extremely difficult to prepare a mid-day meal, which will be adequate for her needs. The United States Food Administration offers the following menu, which conforms with the food regulations and is easily prepared. It consists of salmon salad, cold corn bread, sliced peaches and a hot drink. The salad is prepared as follows: the salmon should be flaked, and mixed with mayonnaise or cream dressing. It should then be arranged on nests of lettuce leaves and garnished with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

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MARCIANA LIBRARY  
AT VENICE

The Library of St. Mark is far better known to book-collectors than to the general public, principally because the building which housed it invited attention to its exterior architectural beauty, while the inside was so ill-adapted to library purposes as to discourage visitors. "It remains the crowning triumph of Venetian art," says Symonds. "It is impossible to contemplate its noble double row of open arches without echoing the judgment of Palladio, that nothing more sumptuous or beautiful had been invented since the age of ancient Rome." Yet a more inappropriate arrangement for a library could not have been selected. There were gorgons and magnificent halls in which the Doges held their state councils, but the priceless manuscripts and volumes were tucked away in wooden cupboards in unused corners of the Hall of the Great Council, or the Hall of Scrutiny, or on shelves scattered here and there, wherever the librarian thought his treasures might be best protected from dampness, even though hopelessly at the mercy of fire.

It was the fall of the Campanile which called the attention of the world to the dangers to which the wonderful collection was exposed, for a portion of the Ducal Palace was destroyed; and the long-contemplated but never executed plan of removing the treasures to the Palazzo della Zecca was brought definitely to life. Still, two years were required after this to adapt what had been the Mint in the old days of the Republic into a practical library. It was as late as April 27, 1905, therefore, that the Marciana collection was really available to visitors.

The selection of this date for the opening of the new quarters was deliberately appropriate. Six centuries earlier to a day, Francesco Petrarca, the father of humanism, had been born, and it was Petrarca who had founded St. Mark's Library, even though it never contained a single volume from his collection. It was he who first originated the idea of a public library in Venice, and in his will he bequeathed his books for this purpose to the "Evangelist St. Mark." He stipulated that these volumes should "neither be sold nor dispersed, but preserved in memory of Messer Francesco for the perpetual comfort of the clever and noble men of the city. From time to time other volumes will doubtless be added to these first ones, either by the glorious city herself, or by the noble sons of this country, or maybe even by some foreigners, emulous of this my example, so that a great and famous library may arise to equal those of the past, which will prove the glory of Venice, while Messer Francesco, seated at his Lord's feet, will rejoice at having been in some way the author of so much good."

What became of Petrarca's library is not known, but the idea became a fact. The Republic of St. Mark manifested an interest, and the Venetian patrons of the arts responded with practical results. In 1495, Bessarion, Cardinal of Trebizond, presented the library with 900 manuscripts of priceless value, which were shipped in 48 cases from Rome, and remained lodged in the Ducal Palace for over a century. In 1556, Sansovino began the erection of the Libreria Vecchia, which was completed in 1553. This, as we have seen, was a noble monument, but its architect evidently was more concerned with its external beauty than its internal usefulness.

Hither was taken the princely gift of Bessarion, to which were added noble contributions of books and codices from the families of Grimani, Pessetti, Recanati, Contarini, Nani and Mollini, which combined made the Marciana one of the richest collections in Italy. The Grimani Breviary, the Diaries of Sanudo, the wonderful examples of early printing from the Aldine and Jenson presses were gathered together, but were not yet easily accessible.

But other vicissitudes were in store for them. In 1807 Napoleon ordered the volumes removed to the Ducal Palace so that the Libreria Vecchia might be thrown into the Royal Palace. Morelli, the librarian, plead with the conqueror with tears in his eyes, to prevent this indignity to his library, but he only secured a postponement. So from 1812 until 1904,



A Miniature from the Grimani Breviary in the Marciana Library

NEW MEXICO TICKET  
STILL IS UNCERTAINSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—With the nomination of United States Senator Albert B. Fall, Republican, to succeed himself absolutely assured, the one certain quantity in the New Mexico political situation is stated. Senator Fall's Democratic opponent and practically all the personnel of the state tickets are still largely a matter of speculation.

The marvelous example of the highest work of the scribe and the illuminator was executed between 1478 and 1489 by Hans Mieling, Gerard of Ghent, and Livius of Antwerp supposedly for Pope Sixtus IV, but as he was not living when it was completed, the manuscript came into the possession of Cardinal Giovanni Grimani, the Patriarch of Aquileia. He presented it to the Doge Pasquale Cicogna of Venice, who deposited it in the Treasury of St. Mark's for safe keeping. No one familiar with the great illuminated volumes in the various libraries of the world, after studying the exquisite finish of the miniatures, the wonderful beauty of their color, and the depth of feeling which permeates the work as a whole, can fail to agree with the librarian, Morelli, that "it is the finest work of its kind in existence, the best authenticated and the most wonderful collection of miniatures which the Flemish school has produced."

PERU'S REVISED MONETARY LAW

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Government on Tuesday promulgated the revised Monetary Law. It authorizes the issue of \$15,000,000 in bank notes against dollar or pound sterling deposits in New York and London banks. This is virtually the same arrangement as that effected between the United States and Argentina. The law provides that all exchange transactions must be on the basis of \$5.01 1/4 to the Peruvian pound for cable transfers on New York.

PRESIDENCY ENTERS  
NEW YORK CONTESTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Republican leaders are already predicting that in the event of the reelection of Governor Whitman this year for a third term, the contest two years hence in the Republican convention for the nomination for President will be between Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Whitman. It is generally conceded that Mr. Roosevelt is an active candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1920. It is also well known among Governor Whitman's friends that the Governor's greatest ambition is to be the party nominee for President.

Governor Whitman's Republican opponents argue that if Colonel Roosevelt is to be the Republican candidate for President in 1920, the first move necessary will be to defeat Governor Whitman for a third term.

## THE FAIR

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\$6.50 \$7 \$7.50 and \$8

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## IN THE LIBRARIES

Now that the government is taking over the universities, it is perhaps fitting to inquire how far the universities have already taken over the army. For the first time, the university man has been a sufficiently large element in the training camp to make his earlier formed habits felt in the new surroundings, and the most notable example of this is the tremendous demand from the front for literature of all kinds and descriptions. "The fellows work and study a good deal harder in the training camps than they would in a university," Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick writes. "This war is a highly specialized affair. It's a modern science which the men must learn by studious application to the problems of drill and trench. They acquire the habit of study, of application, in the training camp of today."

So it is to the war libraries that one must turn rather than to the university libraries, to learn the trend of today's literary taste among those who are later to return home and assume a dominating influence in American affairs.

We remember the fictitious letter which Mr. Wells had Hugh write home in "Mr. Britling." "We read, of course," Hugh wrote, "But there never could be a library here big enough to keep us going. We can do with all sorts of books, but I don't think the ordinary sensational novel is quite the catch it was for a lot of them in peace time. Some break toward serious reading in the oddest fashion. Old Park, for example, says he wants books he can chew; he is reading a cheap edition of 'The Origin of Species.' He used to regard Florence Warden and William Le Queux as the supreme delights of print. I wish you could send him Metchnikoff's 'Nature of Man' or Pearson's 'Ethics of Free Thought.' I feel I am building up his tender mind..."

"I want something about fauns and nymphs in broad low glades. I would like to read Spenser's 'Faerie Queen'..."

... "I could do with some Hewlett of the 'Forest Lovers' kind. Or with Joseph Conrad in his Kew Palm-house mood..." I used to imagine reading was meant to be a stimulant. Out here it has to be an anodyne."

Wells, with his ever accurate power of analysis, exactly expresses the nature of the demand from the trenches, and explains in a word the varying literary taste. "Each man seeks his anodyne, and each that specific potion, in strength and nature, which serves to soothe the nervous emotions created by his surroundings and demanded by his new development.

"Send me poetry,—any and all poetry," writes one boy in his home letters. He has torn the hideous mask from the Red God, and has discovered the glorious qualities of man which form the paradox of war. To him the song of the lark is louder than the burst of shells. His anodyne is beauty.

Another writes, "Tolstoy arrives at complete expression of military life."

Who would have classified these direct and simple stories among those portraying military understanding on the part of their writers? Yet in the sketches of Sebastopol during the siege this boy finds his anodyne.

The libraries which we have been wont to frequent seem drab compared with those which house not only books but also those great spirits of which the printed volumes are but the visible expression. The horrors of war have awakened in these men at the front those very instincts which created the books, and which have made them live. It is no longer a story that is being told, but rather one which is being enacted; trivialities have disappeared, and grim realities have replaced them. Literature in these libraries takes on a new

significance, for every word is measured up against what the reader knows or what he seeks to know. To those who have warmed their hands before the fire of life, books become real, and stand for what they are without the necessity of stone walls to house them.

"Where my thought rests—there is my library."

Under the direction of William Howard Brett, who was for thirty-four years at the head of the Cleveland Public Library, the library grew to 640,000 volumes, and with its distributing stations it now circulates 3,400,000 books a year. A permanent building for the library is being provided at an expense of \$2,000,000. Mr. Brett was a believer in bringing the reader and the book directly together and was the first to establish the open shelf in any large public library. His method of bringing the books to the people, the widespread establishment of branch libraries in the elementary schools of the city, the establishment of the story-telling hour, and his cooperation with the Museum of Art, whereby the museum as well as the Art School patrons were brought in close touch with the literature of the day—these are some of the things which revealed Mr. Brett as a librarian of unusual gifts and devotion.

The American Library Association has appointed Miss Blanche Galloway camp librarian at Pelham Bay Training Station for Naval Reserves. Miss Galloway has been active in war work in her home town and has satisfactorily completed a probationary term in the library work of the station. She is said to be the first woman camp librarian to be appointed. That she merely precedes, and is not destined to be a unique figure, is apparent from the increasing expression of expert opinion that the woman librarian when she is at last admitted will better the efficiency and enrich the influence of the camp library everywhere.

The St. Louis Public Library has originated a new kind of exhibit. In the reference department a few periodicals, each opened to a notably fine or helpful article, are fastened upon a conspicuous screen in the delivery hall. About every two weeks the

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

## MORE ACTIVITY IS CALLED FOR

New England Association of Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Holds Its Annual Meeting in Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will take a more active part in promoting athletics in that section of the country not only among club, college and school members, but among the athletes who are working in the various industries of the district is the opinion of those who attended the annual meeting of the association which took place at the Revere House this week. There was a good attendance at the meeting, a voting power of 45 being represented.

The reports of officers and committees were heard, J. F. Facey, secretary-treasurer of the association, reporting that there was \$6,198.45 in the treasury. He also announced that only 735 athletes were registered and that sanctions had been granted for 19 track meets, 9 cross-country runs, 24 boxing tournaments, eight swimming meets and two wrestling tournaments. F. X. McGrath, official handicapper, announced that 1130 athletes had been handicapped during the past year.

A strong plea was made for greater activity on the part of the association by Mark Boriman who represented the West End Settlement House. He pointed to the fact that the association had some \$6000 in the treasury and yet had done practically nothing toward helping those boys and young men who had left home to work in factories to get athletic exercise. He claimed that unless something was done by the association in the near future for the men who were in factories and the service, the association would lose what prestige it might have at the present time and never get back to the heights it once occupied in the world of sport.

The association voted to allow the delegates to the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States the sum of \$50 for expenses. It also voted to return membership fees to the Coast Artillery Corps and the Ninth Regiment Athletic Association. One new club was admitted to membership, the newcomer being the Queen Quality Athletic Association of Jamaica Plain.

There was a contest for the presidency between J. F. Conway of the St. Mary's C. A. and Maj. F. H. Briggs of the Boston A. A., the former winning. The other offices were uncontested and the following is a list of all the officers:

J. F. Conway, St. Mary's C. A., president; R. M. Walsh, Rochester Club, vice-president; J. F. Facey, Riverside Boat Club, secretary-treasurer.

Registration Committee—J. F. Facey, G. V. Brown, H. D. Holm, T. P. Anderson, second.

Delegates to the national convention: J. F. Conway, R. M. Walsh, E. F. Walsh, M. G. Wilson, F. H. Briggs, W. F. Reddish, A. G. Mather, Col. G. B. Billings, J. F. Fitzgerald, Harry Bravery, F. J. W. Ford, L. J. Johnson.

## CANADA TO ENTER SEVEN ATHLETES

Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Title Changes Hands Through the Defeat of R. N. Dana

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Soldier athletes of Canada are to take part in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States track and field championship games which will be held in the big stadium of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, Friday, Saturday and Monday, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the A. A. U.

The Canadian representatives will number seven and they will compete under the colors of the Royal Air Force. While the squad does not appear very strong, so far as numbers is concerned, there will be at least two strong contenders for trophies.

One of these two competitors will be E. J. Thomson, the famous all-round athlete, who was formerly a member of Dartmouth College and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Thomson is one of the best hurdlers ever developed in the United States and he has a record of 14 4-5s for the 120-yard high hurdles which is only 1-5s. slower than the world's record made by R. L. Simpson, the former University of Missouri captain and star. Thomson was the holder of the junior national high-hurdle championship in 1916 and the holder of the national indoor championship in 1917.

Lieut. Elliot Balester will be another one of the Canadian competitors. He is the former Morris High School athlete who runs the middle distances and finished second in the national junior 600-yard run in 1916.

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**Monito Hose**

We know that the fit, the appearance, the comfort, the durability will win you for a patron.

**Silk—Silk and Lisle—Lisle**  
For Men and Women

If your dealer doesn't sell Monito, just write us and we'll tell you where you can get them.

MOORHEAD KNITTING CO., Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.

## KIRBY AWARDED SENIOR PRIZES

Apawamis Golfer Captures Boston Cup and Special Club Trophy With Low Card

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. H. Hale, secretary of the Seniors Golf Association of the United States, has announced the list of prize winners in the annual championship tournament which was held on the links of the Apawamis Club, Rye, last week. Owing to the fact that the field was so large that it had to play in two divisions and no player was able to take more than one prize, it took considerable time to figure out who all the winners were.

As the Apawamis Club offered a special trophy to that one of its members who should turn in the best net score, one of the golfers really took two trophies as he not only captured the Boston cup, which is the name of the Apawamis prize, but he also won the Class D net trophy in the seniors' competition. T. E. Kirby was the fortunate golfer and he had a gross of 95 and a net of 65. The full list of winners follows:

W. TRUESDELL, Garden City, 82—172.

Sept. 10 prize winners: Best gross 18 holes, D. P. Kingsley, 89; best net 18 holes, J. H. Boyce, 95—20—75; putting contest, J. T. Merrill, 36, first; Otto Hockmeyer, 37, second.

Sept. 10-11 prize winners: Best 36-hole gross, Col. J. E. Smith, 90—85—176; best 36-hole net, Class A, J. W. Sothern, 192—44—149; best 36-hole net, Class B, W. H. Claffin, 194, 40—154; best 36-hole net, Class C, J. W. Herbert, 197, 44—153; best 36-hole net, Class D, the Rev. J. G. Bolton, 211, 66—151; driving contest, Robert Collier, 252—151 yards, selected score, Class A, G. R. Hart, 82; selected score, net, Class A, J. R. Marshall, 85, 18—67; selected score, gross, Class B, J. C. Head, 82; selected score, net, Class B, D. L. Robertson, 94, 26—65; selected score, gross, Class C, W. O. Henderson, 82; selected score, gross, Class C, J. H. Duffy, 85, 15—70; selected score, gross, Class D, George Wright, 88; selected score, net, Class D, E. Kirby, 95, 30—65.

Sept. 11 prize winners: Best 18-hole gross, the between J. A. Tyng, C. G. Waldo, and M. M. Sheedy, 85; best net 18 holes, Charles Cooper, 95, 18—77; putting contest, George Van Keuren, first, 37; T. P. Anderson, second, 28.

Sept. 12-13 prize winners: Best gross 18 holes, E. J. Hasse, 85—85—173; best net 36 holes, Class A, F. M. Chene, 200—36—164; best net 36 holes, Class B, J. W. Sothern, 210, 56—151; best net, 36 holes, Class C, W. S. Rathbone, 195, 36—151; best net, 36 holes, Class D, Col. Bright Arnold, 193, 44—149; driving contest, G. S. O'Flynn, 232 yards; selected score, gross, Class A, W. H. Batterson, 86; selected score, net, Class A, F. W. T. Stiles, 92—154; selected score, gross, Class B, Daniel Dafford, 83; selected score, net, Class B, between W. P. Foss, 88, 26—65, and E. J. Faatz, 93, 25—68; selected score, gross, Class C, H. P. Sargent, 88; selected score, net, Class C, James Barber, 99, 26—73; selected score, net, Class D, F. R. Allen, 105, 25—77.

Sept. 12 prize winners: Best gross, 18 holes, F. A. Wright, 85; best net, 18 holes, G. W. Stazell, 90, 14—76; kickers' handicap, Martin Carey and J. J. Cushing tied at 85.

C. K. SHAW BEATS STATE CHAMPION

Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Title Changes Hands Through the Defeat of R. N. Dana

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C. K. Shaw is the 1918 lawn tennis singles champion of the State of Rhode Island, having won that title by defeating R. N. Dana of Pawtucket, the former champion, in the final round on the courts of the East Side Club, in a hard-fought three-set match, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Shaw won the title largely through greater speed and harder hitting. He was inclined to be rather erratic in his playing, but his greater court-covering ability offset this, and when it came to an important point, he seemed to steady his strokes.

Dana played a very steady game, and the second set found him at his best, but he could not keep up with his more active rival. There were only four love games in the match, while 12 games went to deuce. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Shaw ... 4 2 4 6 4 2 4 5 6—27—6

Dana ... 2 4 1 4 1 4 0 7 4—27—3

SECOND SET

Shaw ... 2 5 1 5 1 3 0 3—23—3

Dana ... 4 4 3 4 1 2 5 4 5—32—6

THIRD SET

Shaw ... 4 1 7 0 4 4 2 4 4—34—6

Dana ... 2 6 4 5 4 1 4 2 2 2—39—4

FOURTH SET

Shaw ... 2 4 2 1 1 4 1 5 4 6 4 4—51—8

Dana ... 4 2 5 4 2 4 3 1 8 1 2—47—6

STROKE ANALYSIS

S. A. P. O. N. D. F.

Shaw ..... 2 18 16 14 2

Dana ..... 1 14 20 10 0

CHINESE STUDENTS PLAY SOCCER TIE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—That the Chinese Students Soccer Club of New York is represented by a strong eleven this fall was shown here Monday afternoon when it held the Bridgeport St. to a 2 to 2 tie score.

About 6000 persons watched the game and they were furnished with some interesting competition. The Chinese players had three Boston Chinese students in their lineup. The summary:

Chinese Students Bridgeport Stars Chin, K. .... 10f. Peterson Chow, Rb. .... 10f. Shaw Nuan, lb. .... 10f. Faust Huang, rh. .... 10f. Batterwait Yip, cb. .... 10f. Fields Tseng, lb. .... 10f. St. John Lin, rf. .... 10f. Smith Wong, lf. .... 10f. Forberg Kwan, lf. .... 10f. Mason G. Galus Goals—Wong, 2. Faust, 2.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

—NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delegates to a recent convention of the Army and Navy Union, held in this city, ruled that henceforth yeomen in the navy, nurses and Red Cross workers who have been honorably discharged from the service will be admitted to that organization. The congressional bills advocating a raise of the Spanish War veterans' pension from \$6 to \$13 were indorsed.

TO DECIDE THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

—NEW YORK, N. Y.—The authorities at Columbia University will meet this week to decide whether an attempt will be made to carry on athletics there this year.

FLORIDA LINKS TO OPEN

BELLEAIR, Fla.—All doubt about whether the Florida winter resorts would open or not was dispelled when the management of the Belleview at Belleair, Fla., announced that they would open as usual the first week in January, and most of the large ones, would do the same thing. Reservations were made for Belleair as long ago as last winter and advices from Washington have been such as to warrant the management with going ahead with their plans the same as usual.

TO DECIDE THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

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AMERICA'S LEADER Beaded Tip SHOE LACES

INSIST ON THE GENUINE

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UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.

Originators and Sole Manufacturers

AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FOOTWEAR SUPPLY  
NOT VERY GREAT

Prices Advance on Prospects of Shortage in Boston Market—Difficulties of Manufacture and Big Demand Factors

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The outlook for a footwear shortage has grown more acute. Prices have advanced because of the entrance of the trade on its fall run of business, and the difficulties of manufacturing continue.

There is a tendency on the part of the larger jobbing houses to place orders in the hands of reputable manufacturers at the best terms obtainable, particularly deliveries, and this has been done to a considerable extent. This procedure, therefore, being confined to a small minority, on account of its potential ability, would seem to give it certain advantages in a competitive way, but war works out unexpected results, as has already been seen, so some who are closely identified with the Boston shoe market say there is no better road to a season's success today than that paved with patience and caution.

The different reports current in the market are largely imaginary or exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the government is formulating some plan to further the interests of consumers, regarding price and wearing qualities of footwear. In many ways that would work good to the greater number, although perhaps trying to manufacturers.

A standardized retail price must have a complete range of standardized prices from hides up to the completed product for all interests to benefit, a result somewhat difficult to accomplish if leather buyers have to purchase stock at market rates. Nevertheless, the idea seems to justify a trial.

Factories are busy, unsolicited orders being large enough to keep the curtailed output unequal to the demands. The better grades are still selling well, despite the fact that high prices are often succeeded by still higher ones.

Men's shoes may be scarcer than ever, until the new army contracts are filled. Buyers are making the best of the situation. Ladies' shoes are in good demand from the medium to top grades. White fabric footwear offers the most style and service for the money, and a large spring trade is already an assured fact. Leather high and low cuts are sure to be expensive, because both stock and labor have an upward trend. Prohibitive prices are no longer talked, because the public demands the best and is willing to pay for it. Oxfords and pumps for street wear are selling freely, and the indications are that low cuts will have an unprecedented demand during 1919.

Misses and children's shoes are selling at prices beyond all previous records, the trade calling for good quality, although prices are remarkably high. The former cheap lines appear to be obsolete, in fact, they are seldom asked for. The factories are running as full as the limited amount of shoemakers will permit. Some are sold so far ahead that new trade is refused.

Shoe buyers may be surprised to learn that there is a serious shortage in hides. No doubt the general impression is that the very nature of war's demands for beef would be to create a surplus of hides, but the demand for hides is many times greater than the supply. There are said to be only two packers out of the big five that hold anything like a large stock, and these, having large tanneries of their own, claim to be within their rights when they are doing so to provide their vats with hides for the interest of that part of their business.

It may be true that these two tanning packers have in storage more than their requirements demand, but if so it will not be long before they will throw their surplus stock on the market for, however short the market may be, those packers know that they cannot demand any more than the government's fixed maximum price. This is what tanners are expecting and are waiting for. The kill will soon increase and thereby the market will be somewhat relieved.

The next three months will see another range of fixed prices and, as the army contracts will be provided for prior to that time, the supply may be more widely distributed than was the case this quarter, which is now coming to a close.

The demand for army leather is so great that it overshadows civilian requirements and makes them appear unworthy of comment. There is, nevertheless, a fair amount of leather orders booked weekly on such accounts, and the sales would be augmented if the tanners were able to care for them within a reasonable time. Sole leather, for instance, whether it be hemlock, union or oak tanned, is well sold up, particularly the first grades, and at full maximum prices. Side leather tanners say they are completely sold on all desirable grades, and the outlook is doubtful for their regular clients, who are expected in the market this month and next for their fall and winter supplies.

Calfskin tanners report a steady, but not a large business, the better grades in colors and black taking precedence. H. and M. full-grained

blacks are selling at 65c., and colors from 70c. and up. This market has a very strong tone.

Glazed kid tanners view the raw material market with much apprehension. In fact, to import anything now-a-days is extremely difficult, and the prospects for the rest of this year are uncertain. It is this condition which has caused some shoe manufacturers to stock on glazed kid lately, more especially on the good to the top grades. There is still a fair stock in the Boston market, but because shipments are exceeding the receipts, the supply is below par, considering the season. The probabilities are that prices will rise if replacement does not improve.

STOCKS RALLY WELL  
AFTER EARLY DROP

Price movements were erratic on the New York stock exchange yesterday. Selling was conspicuous during the forenoon, and prices receded accordingly. Steel was forced under 108 during the early trading. Other stocks dropped from one to two points. General Motors declined five points. When it appeared that liquidation had been completed for the time being, traders switched to the buying side. Business became brisk, prices moved upward quickly, and many stocks not only recovered their early losses but made substantial gains. General Motors closed at a net loss of 1% for the session. Steel had a good fractional gain. Canadian Pacific closed with a net gain of 3 1/2. Mexican Petroleum, Texas Company, American Car & Foundry and Virginia Carolina Chemical were strong spots.

American Telephone was one of the strong features of the Boston market.

MARINE INSURANCE  
RATES STILL HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance men are maintaining the high rates recently established, with a few exceptions where some sailing risks are taken at 7 1/2 per cent instead of 10 per cent maximum. One underwriter is reported taking some risks to South African voyages, although little business is reported. Transatlantic rates continue generally firm at 2 per cent for armed belligerents, in spite of possible renewals of submarine activities along transatlantic lanes. Coastwise rates are held at 1 1/4 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent, but offerings are light. With the government practically monopolizing the business, underwriters have to be satisfied with small pickings.

LONDON STOCK  
MARKET QUIET

LONDON, England—The stock market was quiet Tuesday. Gilt-edged securities eased a fraction from lack of support, and neutral stocks were weak on the improvement in exchange on London. Marconi stocks were active, and rubber and shipping shares rallied. Far eastern securities were the best features of the market. Money was plentiful and discount rates were steady.

NEW YORK CURB  
(Tuesday's Market)

Bid Asked

A. B. C. Metal 40c 45c

Aetna Explos. 50c 55c

Boston & Mont. 42c 44c

Cajunet & Jer. 15c 18c

Canada Cop. 11c 12c

Cans America 1 1/2c 2c

Can Copper 5c 5 1/2c

Cosden & Co. 55c 6c

Curtiss 32c 33c

Emerson 1 1/2c 1 1/2c

Eureka 1 1/2c 1 1/2c

Farm Loan Bonds 105 1/2c 106

Federal Oil 1 1/2c 2c

Fox Nat. Cap. 1 1/2c 2c

Glenrock 3 3 1/2c

Goldfield Cons. 19c 21c

Hecla Mining 4c 4 1/2c

Houston Oil 77 1/2c 79 1/2c

Howe Sound 4c 4 1/2c

India Oil 3 1/2c 3 1/2c

Keene Lager 5c 6c

King Tern Boat 2c 2 1/2c

Magma Cap. 29c 31c

McKin. Dar 4c 4 1/2c

Merritt 13 1/2c 29c

Midwest Refining 105 167

Nixon 47c 50c

Okla. P. & R. 6 1/2c 6 1/2c

Oknigro 2 1/2c 2 1/2c

Pa. Tugsten 1 1/2c 1 1/2c

Pearless 14c 15c

Penn Ky. 4c 5c

Pierce Oil 15 1/2c 16 1/2c

Russian 5 1/2c 5c

do 6 1/2c 6c

Sapulip Ref. 6c 6 1/2c

Sesquoyah Oil 15c 17c

Standard Motor 12 1/2c 12c

Stanton 1 1/2c 1 1/2c

Submarine Boat 16c 16 1/2c

Texan. 8c 8c

Tuxpan 1 1/2c 2 1/2c

United Motors 26 1/2c 27 1/2c

Un. Verde Ext. 36 1/2c 37 1/2c

U. S. Steam 5c 6c

Victoria 2 1/2c 2 1/2c

Wright Martin 6c 6 1/2c

## "REINSTATE MEN," SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Insists That Bridgeport Manufacturers Shall Take Back Strikers Who Offer to Return to Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has called upon the Remington Arms Company, the Union Metal Cartridge Company, the Liberty Ordnance Company and other manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., to reinstate all striking employees who seek to return to work in response to the President's demands. The President wrote:

White House, Washington, Sept. 17.  
Remington Arms, U. M. C. Plant, Liberty Ordnance Company (and others), Bridgeport, Conn.:

"My attention has been called to the fact that several thousand machinists and others employed in connection with war industries in Bridgeport, Conn., engaged in a strike to obtain further concessions because they were not satisfied with the decision rendered by the umpire appointed under the authority conferred upon the National War Labor Board. On the 13th instant I communicated with the workers engaged in the strike, demanding that they accept the decision of the arbitrator and return to work, and stated the penalties which would be imposed if they refused to do so.

"The men at a meeting this morning voted to return to work, but I am informed by their representatives that the manufacturers refused to reinstate their former employees. In view of the fact that the workmen have so promptly complied with my directions, I must insist upon the reinstatement of all these men."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Bridgeport Strikers Return  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Practically every machinist and tool maker who had been on strike from munition factories here, returned to work on Tuesday. Leaders of the strike, however, announced their intention of sending a telegram to President Wilson protesting against failure of three plants to take back men. Each plant issued a denial of the charge, saying that every man was employed if there was work for him.

## LABOR CONFERENCE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Santiago Iglesias Sees in It a Great Opportunity for the Advancement of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The outlook for the international conference to be held at Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, on the Mexican border, on Nov. 13, for the purpose of forming a permanent Pan-American federation of labor, is called exceedingly bright by Santiago Iglesias, member of the recent American Federation of Labor Mission to Mexico, who is now in this city. Mr. Iglesias came from San Antonio, where he has been working in the interests of the conference.

This conference, says Mr. Iglesias, has caused many to think of problems concerning affairs in Mexico, and he sees a getting together of the political factions of that republic for the purpose of uniting on a common program along strictly democratic lines for the nation's good. He says some of the Mexican leaders are beginning to see that Mexico can be made strong and capable only by the united effort of all her people who think in terms of democracy.

Mr. Iglesias says that Mexico needs unity among her thinking men, the thought and effort of them all. This, together with the International Labor Conference, may well mean, he thinks, the dawning of a thorough reconstruction for Mexico. He believes the conference will inspire the workers of Mexico to raise their own standards, and will help to spread among Mexican the sincere spirit of friendship of the American people.

Mr. Iglesias says that Mexicans interested in the developments now under way, looking toward unity, are anxious to feel that they have the good will of America, and that, in a measure, they wish to do what America would like to have done. Mr. Iglesias believes that if success follows the movement toward unity and the international conference, Mexico will set herself well on the road to a high place among the nations of the world.

Delegates from a number of other South and Central American countries besides Mexico are expected to attend the conference, and Mr. Iglesias hopes that both Presidents Wilson and Carranza will also attend.

## LACK OF TEACHERS WILL CLOSE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MCGREGOR, Ia.—Because of the great shortage of teachers for rural schools in Iowa, A. M. Devoe, state superintendent, is advising county superintendents and school boards to close small schools and send pupils to other schools, thus cutting down the rural teacher requirement. "It is the only way to meet the situation," says Mr. Devoe. "School-teachers, both men and women, were never so scarce in the smaller districts, as they are now. The men have gone to war or into other occupations, and the women are taking government positions or doing war work. The smaller schools will therefore be obliged to close."

INTERFERENCE ALLEGED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The managers

and employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been summoned to appear in this city on Thursday before a section of the War Labor Board, at a hearing on the general charge that the company is violating the rulings of the board by interfering with the right of their employees to join labor unions. A preliminary session was held on Tuesday.

## PACKERS LOSE IN LIGHT BEEF FIGHT

United States Food Purchase Board Overrules Plea, and Fighting Men and Allies Will Be Given Choicest Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has met the requirements of the supply department of the navy in regard to beef, and the meat packers have lost a fight that they have been waging for weeks in an endeavor to save the heavy-weight beef for their more profitable trade and to induce the navy to accept a lighter weight beef than its specifications called for, on the grounds that there was not enough heavy beef available to enable them to meet the requirements.

The pretenses of the packers were exposed, and Paymaster-General McGowan stood his ground firmly. The navy has had a reputation for excellent rations, and its supplies have been obtained under a system that has proved efficient in peace and in war. The Paymaster-General was determined that no weak spot should be found. If the packers had won this case, other concessions might have been demanded which it would have been difficult to combat.

At a meeting of the Food Purchase Board, composed of a representative from the navy, one from the army, one from the Federal Trade Commission, and one from the Food Administration, the following motion was unanimously adopted on Tuesday:

"It is requested that the Food Administration preempt for and allot to the army, navy and fighting forces of our allies, a sufficient quantity of beef weighing 575 pounds up to \$50 pounds, to fill their demands. If there be not enough beef of these weights procurable, then the Food Administration is requested to allot, after giving notice to the War Department and the Navy Department, lighter beef of proper quality sufficient to meet such deficiency, keeping the weights of the allotted beef as near as possible to the minimum mentioned above, this lighter weight beef to be distributed pro rata between the army, the navy and the allied fighting forces on the basis of their total demands.

"During such time, however, as a shortage of heavy-weight beef may exist, the Food Administration is requested to take the necessary steps to prevent any such heavy-weight beef from being diverted to the civilian populations, either within the United States or abroad. The quality of all allotted beef is to be passed upon by the inspectors for the army and navy, in accordance with specifications and instructions issued to them by their respective departments."

This brings to an end the differences between the naval authorities and the meat packers over the navy's specifications for beef which the packers sought to have modified. The specifications called for carcasses of a minimum weight of 575 pounds, and the packers sought to have this lowered to 475 pounds.

The attitude of the supply department of the navy and of the quartermaster's department of the army was that the best quality beef should be conserved for the fighting forces of the United States and their allies, and that none of this heavy weight beef be diverted to the civilian population, either here or abroad, while a shortage of this kind of beef exists, the purpose of conservation, as repeatedly outlined by the Food Administration, being that such sacrifices as are necessary should be made by the non-combatants for the benefit of the fighting forces.

## Attack Discredited

Senators See Packers' Hand in Chamber of Commerce Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attack made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the good faith, integrity and fairness of the report made by the Federal Trade Commission revealing the extent to which the packers monopolize and control the foodstuffs of the United States, may lead to discredit the strict independence of the Chamber of Commerce itself. The attack made by this body on the Federal Trade Commission, and its implied defense of the packers, led many to inquire whether the packers might not be exercising undue control on the Chamber of Commerce.

On the occasion of his thirty-seventh election as president of the Turin Provincial Council, Senator Tommaso Tittoni said that he considered that the principal factors in the final victory of the Entente lay in America's powerful intervention and in the disintegration of Austria-Hungary by means of the awakening of the Slav nationalities, an awakening which, perhaps a little tardily, but still, fortunately in time, the Italian Government had decided to second. The situation of Austria was, he declared, really tragic, she was seeking in vain for a solution of the Polish and Slav problems. She could not solve the first problem on account of the unbending opposition of Germany nor the second because of the unyielding opposition of Hungary.

Monette, 628 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPIER and general office assistant to a law office, careful and accurate; some knowledge of figures and filing; write briefly experience, national, professional, etc. Ref. 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ST. JAMES HAT SHOP

## SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S SPEECH AT CUNEO

Italian Press Recalls Former Premier's Frigid Attitude During Caporetto Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The speech made by Signor Giolitti on the occasion of his reelection as president of the provincial council at Cuneo has, it is needless to say, attracted by far the most attention of the batch of inaugural addresses made by the various presidents of provincial councils in different parts of the country. The chief points of the speech have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. The impression produced by the speech, namely, that the former Prime Minister shows signs of wishing to regain his position in the forefront of Italian politics, is accentuated in an article in the *Corriere della Sera* which says that Signor Giolitti seems to be saying that there is no time to be lost in choosing a prime minister who shall be all-sufficing for the Italy of tomorrow. How about the Italy of today? It asks, and points out that the war has not yet been won. In order to win it, anyone who has the least influence with his fellow citizens should be working, giving encouragement, and, above all, preventing his name from being used to further the work of division.

The hope of victory was, however, never so great nor so widespread as today, the article states, and it ironically inquires whether it is this hope which, having finally penetrated even to Signor Giolitti, has thus raised the temperature of his eloquence and his taste for ministerial programs. Alluding to the tribute to the Italian Army with which Signor Giolitti began his speech and his reputation of the accusation of cowardice brought against Italian soldiers after Caporetto, the *Corriere della Sera* remarks with some bitterness that this attitude comes late on the part of Signor Giolitti; other people proclaimed their faith in the army during the days of defeat and retreat. No one has forgotten that when, last November, Signor Giolitti left his tent in which he had remained for three years, when the help of every citizen was hardly sufficient for the moral battle, he came to Montecitorio only to pronounce a few frigid words. The army was beaten then, the article says, and in order to defend it Signor Giolitti had to wait until it had made its own defense against its detractors, among whom were those who viewed the president of the provincial council of Cuneo in the light of an oracle.

The article also alludes to Signor Giolitti's statement that popular assemblies must in future have a voice in diplomatic matters, and cites various instances when his own actions as a politician have been far from consistent with this theory. Signor Giolitti seems to be converted, it remarks. Conversations are praiseworthy; even if one is becoming converted, and is adapting himself to the coming of a new era why should Signor Giolitti not follow the movement? To follow it, however, is not the same thing as to give oneself the air of leading, the *Corriere della Sera* adds. The article is also critical of Signor Giolitti's statement that popular assemblies must in future have a voice in diplomatic matters, and cites various instances when his own actions as a politician have been far from consistent with this theory. Signor Giolitti seems to be converted, it remarks. 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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## THE AGE OF A BOOK OF FICTION

The merchandising of books is so different from that of any other commodity that publishing as a business is forced into a class by itself. In any other "line," a business house develops its reputation upon certain standard goods. These become known and established, and all that remains for the manufacturer to do is to maintain their quality and to increase the demand.

In the publishing business, however, every new book is a separate and individual proposition. The chances of success for a volume are increased if it bears the imprint of a well-established house, with a reputation for issuing books of high quality; but this by no means insures success. A story by a popular writer will sell to a certain extent on the reputation of its author, but only to an extent. A popular book will help sell other volumes upon the same publisher's list written by less known writers; but there is no gathering momentum such as houses producing staple articles secure.

Again comparing the situation with a standard article, the sales increase as its reputation reaches a larger field. The same brand of soap, the same variety of canned goods, sell year after year, with no thought of losing their popularity because of the length of time they have been upon the market.

Not so with books. The average life of a story, even including the most popular, is six months. After that, the booksellers place the unsold copies under the counter, and bring pressure to bear upon the new books. To the vast army of readers who have not read the story, the book thus disappearing from the literary horizon should be of exactly as much interest as it would have been had they secured a copy on the day of publication; yet at six months of age a volume has lived its life and has been supplanted by its successors.

Publishers have speculated upon this condition, but have taken no steps to remedy it. The real explanation seems obvious: too many books. If a manufacturer of a standard article placed upon the market from eight to twenty varieties of the same nature, each competing against the others, his business sagacity would be questioned; yet this is exactly what the publisher does. If a publisher were to issue, say, one strong novel in the spring and another in the fall, bringing to bear upon these single titles all his machinery for exploitation and distribution, the life of a book might be considerably extended, and the reading public freed from a mass of fiction to which the dignity of printing in book form should never be given. In such circumstances modern writers might produce stories which would live forever, but so long as quality is buried beneath quantity, the obstacles a real book has to contend against are almost overpowering.

## THE GREATNESS OF GIUSEPPE GIUSTI

"Giuseppe Giusti. Prose e Poesie." By Ernest Marconi. Preface by Michele Scherillo. Ulrico Hoepli, Milano. \$1.50.

To the veteran writer and patriot, Manzoni, looking out over Italy in the '40s, the signs of literary ascendancy were as little promising as were those of political freedom. In all directions he recognized, mournfully, a tendency to be satisfied with the artificial and conventional, a monotonous mediocrity—in all directions except one, that of the young Tuscan poet, Giuseppe Giusti. Giusti had attracted the author of "I Promessi Sposi" by the ease and refinement of his diction, but more particularly perhaps by the virility and triumphant originality of his methods, and Manzoni's generous praise must have been of immense encouragement to the young man thus far in his career. "If ten giusti (twice men) could save a city," declared Manzoni, "ten Giusti could solve the eternal problem of the language and literature of Italy," a tribute, coming from one whose judgment in such matters was as reliable as his sincerity, which prejudice or shortsightedness has sometimes brushed impatiently aside and yet which in the present time is not found to be an exaggeration.

During student days at Pisa, where he had been sent by his father to study, and later in Florence, Giusti, always independent in his attitude toward men and things, with a contempt for laws and customs, showed the liberal's but not the demagogue's hatred of tyranny. No man attacked more fiercely than did this brilliant satirist, whether in prose or verse, the hated alien rule and it has been said of his writings, in these years before the Risorgimento, published many of them clandestinely, that they went far to undermine Austrian influence and to bring about the freedom of Italy.

In his preface to the present volume, Signor Scherillo has given a delightful picture of the intimate relations between the great Lombardian prose-writer, his daughter Vittoria, and the young Tuscan poet, whose devotion to Italy and desire for her deliverance were hardly less intelligent or fervent than were Manzoni's. Signor Marconi, though deeply interested and fully acquainted with his subject, has written only a short biography, preferring that for the most part Giusti's genius should speak for itself. The bulk, therefore, of the present volume is devoted to a selection from his best-known and most representative writings, more especially those satires which won for him both literary and political fame.

The "Broadway House" list of publications includes Mr. Laurie Magnus' "General Sketch of European Literature in the Centuries of Romances" and a new edition of that useful book, "Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary," edited by W. Hemistey and J. Fraser. Mr. Magnus' volume surveys the history of European literature from the Twelfth Century to the year 1637.

citation of Giusti, the author has sought in that judicial vein which would have pleased his subject best, to hit a happy medium between the exaggerated hyperbole of praise on the one hand, and the scant recognition on the other, from which the Tuscan writer has suffered at the hands of the critic.

So moderate were Giusti's methods, that all he accomplished on behalf of the freedom and unification of Italy has sometimes been overlooked. But though his political achievements were forgotten, he would still live, as his biographer confidently affirms. There are moments in the "Scherzi" when he rises to greatness, there are none when he descends, either to folly or dullness. His originality, his sincerity, that good sense which has been rightly called the source of his inspiration, the exquisite refinement of his humor and the depth of his satirical conception, must in any case and at all times insure for him a distinguished place among writers of the Nineteenth Century.

## A STUDY OF PRUSSIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

"The Prussian Elementary Schools." By Thomas Alexander, Ph.D., professor of elementary education, George Peabody College for Teachers, New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35.

The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array," quoth Lord Brougham when the world was still meditating over the Corsican's campaigns. His Lordship had misplaced his faith. A century later another would-be conqueror has issued forth, and before him go both pedagogue and primer as the very steeds of his chariot.

Even while Napoleon was entering school at Brienne at the King's expense, Frederick the Great of Prussia was writing to his Minister, von Zedlitz, that, "it is sufficient in the flat country if the people can read and write a little; for if they know too much they run off to the cities," and thus planting a conception of educational methods that would enslave the teacher, mold the ideas of the people to suit the throne, and so prepare a fit soil for the schemes of his unscrupulous descendants.

Frederick's method of spreading contentment amongst the dwellers of the flat country has indeed been developed both skillfully and successfully by them; not secretly, but with a bravado that might have raised misgivings in a world of careful observers. It has been used to keep the population of Prussia segregated in districts without hope or desire for advancement, and to mold each class around the *raison d'être* which it has suited the imperial purpose to set for it.

An interesting example of this process was shown to the British educational authorities by Mr. Michael Sadler a few years ago in his report on the Prussian school system; it was one of Kaiser Wilhelm II's characteristic decrees, beginning as follows: "For a long time I have been occupied with the thought how to make the school useful for the purpose of counteracting the spread of socialistic ideas. . . . The history of modern times must be introduced more than hitherto into the curriculum, and the pupils must be shown that the executive power of the State alone can protect for each individual his family, his freedom, and his rights. . . . It should be made clear even to young people that a well-ordered constitution under secure monarchical rule is the indispensable condition for the protection and welfare of each individual."

Wilhelm was perfectly honest about it. The fact that he was openly juggling with the school curriculum with ulterior motives was patent; it was known to the educational authorities of other countries that Prussian schools were turning out finished products of definite uniform types with the precision of a factory; that the Prussian boy was regarded by the State as a mere pawn to be moved on the national board in accordance with the political necessities of the hour. Yet it seemed to be no matter for political consideration in Europe, while educationists elsewhere, who were frequently struggling against anti-state-control elements, had no desire to call public attention to Prussia's abuses in this direction.

Prussian education, however, is very much a matter for present consideration. Peace conferences must come sooner or later, and their success can only be assured if the democracies of the Entente understand how to treat with a people whose ideas have been tampered with, and whose attitude has been affected accordingly.

Dr. Alexander's contribution of "The Prussian Elementary Schools" to the textbook series in education, is, therefore, timely. Apart from the technical interest of a tightly packed accumulation of data regarding the efficient machinery of the Prussian state Volksschule, the writer has been able to use the knowledge of recent developments to call attention to many channels of baneful interference by the State, while the historical chapter at the beginning must fill the reader with amazement at the uses which of Wilhelm II's distinguished forbears designed for the dissemination of knowledge, a function which Lord Brougham once thought to be the world's greatest safeguard.

The "Broadway House" list of publications includes Mr. Laurie Magnus' "General Sketch of European Literature in the Centuries of Romances" and a new edition of that useful book, "Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary," edited by W. Hemistey and J. Fraser. Mr. Magnus' volume surveys the history of European literature from the Twelfth Century to the year 1637.

## ENGLAND'S PART IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

"England in the Mediterranean, 1603-1713." By Julian S. Corbett. Second edition, 1917. London and New York: Longmans Green & Co. 2 vols. \$5.00 net.

The interesting and timely discussion of the growth of England's sea power in the Mediterranean, by Mr. Julian S. Corbett, is a second edition. The original edition, based upon a course of lectures given at Oxford and in the Flag Officers' War Courses at Greenwich, was published in 1904, the two hundredth anniversary of the taking of Gibraltar by the English.

Any book which calls attention in vivid and popular language, and with genuine enthusiasm, to the value of the navy as protector of a nation's destiny; that good sense which has been rightly called the source of his inspiration, the exquisite refinement of his humor and the depth of his satirical conception, must in any case and at all times insure for him a better understanding of the problems of our own time.

Mr. Corbett's book has also the timeliness of dealing with a period when, as now, the independence of Europe was menaced by the greed for dominion of a band of robber nations. The House of Hapsburg, in pursuance of its ambition, had forged a chain of vassal states that bound all Europe about with fear. The Barbary pirates roamed the Mediterranean with strongholds in every deserted cave, a protection rather than a menace to the schemes of Spain and Austria. Then, as now, control of the seas was the key with which to confine the oppressors within their proper boundaries. But the men who, in the Seventeenth Century, created the modern English Navy, had to forge the key before they could use it. The taking of Gibraltar was but the culmination of a hundred years of effort to make the seas safe for all ships to sail upon.

Mr. Corbett's study is concerned primarily with the strategic aspects of the Mediterranean. He calls it "now a bridge, now a force" according as it was made use of by the nations whose shores it washed. It was the bridge which led from Spain to her Italian dependencies and so to the partner of her ambitions, Austria; and it was the force which, year after year, baffled England's effort to make safe highways for her eastern commerce. His attitude toward British naval activities in the Mediterranean, as expressed by him in his preface, is not the least important part of his message for these days.

The majority of historians, he says, "have ever ignored the naval influence except where now and then their attention is aroused by the thunder of a great battle. But, more often than not, the important fact is that no battle took place, and again and again the effort to prevent a collision is the controlling feature of widespread political action. As a rule, what did not happen is at least as important as what did, and it is perhaps mainly due to overlooking this truth that history has so largely ignored the sweeping change in the European system which accompanied the appearance of Great Britain in the Mediterranean."

The Seventeenth Century marked changes in naval strategy so great that they amounted to the creation of a new weapon of warfare and arm of defense. The author points out these changes with the clearness of an academic lecturer, but with a sense of human values and of romance that gives life and movement to his pages. Speaking technically, he tells us, this period of the rise of English sea-power in the Mediterranean is marked by the change from man-driven to sail-driven fighting ships with all that the change involved in speed, mobility, and gun capacity. Viewed politically, those years mark the rise of the navy from a privateering to a state basis, under a professional board of counselors; and the popularization of the navy under the far-seeing influence of Cromwell.

Mr. Corbett does not allow himself to drop into anecdote for mere human interest; yet his portraits of some of the English admirals are noteworthy. Especially interesting are the characterizations of Monk, Blake, and Rooke, not formally drawn, but sketched here a bit and there a bit in the course of political narrative or strategical analysis. It may be as well for us to revise some of our impressions, as the author would have us do, and think of the heroes of the sea not only as bluff sailors with a magnanimous readiness to go down with the ship, and an epigram ready to utter at the critical moment, but as keen and cautious strategists, exerting silent, steady pressure at critical places, and planning to achieve their errands with the smallest possible loss to men and ships.

Moreno is a much stronger and more admirable figure. He was the only one who believed firmly in republican government for his country, and he spent his life in trying to bring it about.

San Martin, Bolívar and de Sucre were the great military leaders, and their achievements were first on the battlefield and afterward at the council table. Bolívar is, unquestionably, the most powerful figure, but San Martin is by far the finest character.

The deeds of the Spanish-American liberators are faithfully and accurately portrayed by Mr. Robertson, though with not a great deal of warmth or sympathy. His book is a record of facts, and is unusually unbiased and detached in its point of view; therefore, perhaps it is better and truer history as such. It is accompanied by maps and illustrations, and by a complete bibliography and index.

Messrs. Allen & Unwin have in

preparation a survey of "German Social Democracy During the War" by Mr. Edwyn Bevan, who carries his record down to the close of last year, when Count von Hertling became Chancellor.

strong a hold on the English writers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, from Shakespeare to Defoe, from Milton to Swift.

THE REPUBLICS OF SPANISH AMERICA

"The Rise of the Spanish-American Republics." By William Spence Robertson, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. \$2.00 net.

The interesting and timely discussion of the growth of England's sea power in the Mediterranean, by Mr. Julian S. Corbett, is a second edition.

The original edition, based upon a course of lectures given at Oxford and in the Flag Officers' War Courses at Greenwich, was published in 1904, the two hundredth anniversary of the taking of Gibraltar by the English.

Any book which calls attention in

## A BOOK OF POEMS OF THE DOWNS COUNTRY

"The Wind on the Downs." Poems. By Marian Allen. London: Arthur L. Humphreys. 2s. net.

Miss Marian Allen conveys with no little success the feeling of the Downs in her verse, and of the country round Oxford, where

"Twixt smoky towns and smoky town, By Oxford towers, still and gray Past hedges where the bramble throws its brier, by the bridle-path, while the gray, Beside the bridle-path, while the gray, By meadows where they mow the hay; Cumbered by reed and flower weed, There flows the King's high waterway,

As a nature poet she is at her best, showing a freshness and simplicity which are peculiarly attractive. The lines written in September, 1917, are a charming example of this freshness and of truthfulness to the quiet beauties of English landscape.

Tonight I wandered down a Sussex lane, Through hedge-burnish'd with September's heat gold.

Melodeon by early autumn sun and rain, To where the Downs lie sleeping, fold on fold,

The bramble-briar tangled ditch and hedge,

Hung with wheat straws where reapers' carts had passed;

I walked until I stood upon the edge

Where white the chalk road mounts the Downs,

A mist was rising and the moon I saw Rise like a ruddy disk of molten ore. I went no further, dusk lay thick behind, Enhroding all the valley gray and still; Before me lay the silent sweeping hill, Beyond it lies the joy I hoped to find.

So, too, the sonnet:

The autumn night is full of friendly eyes, and the verses on "Sunshine in January," one of several other short poems in which London is pictured where

Silvery sun and shadows quiver

On the tarnished silver river.

The poems which were written between the years 1915 and 1918 are divided into four sections, and it is perhaps inevitable that several of them should reflect the great tragedy of those years. If we prefer the attractive simplicity of the nature poems to those which reveal a sorrow not tinged with hope, it is with no spirit of disparagement that our preference is expressed for the quiet idylls of the countryside where the joy of nature's beauties, stirring echoes of peaceful activity, is undisturbed by

The guns that boom and echo, throb and roar,

To break the heart of England with their toll.

## LITERARY NOTES

During the term of not quite four years in which he served the city of New York as police commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Woods ("Crime Prevention," by Arthur Woods, Princeton, Princeton University Press, \$1.00 net) made a close study of conventional police methods, cleaving to those which was good in them, discarding what was obsolete, in his effort to devise new and more effective means of coping with the problems of the police system. With that splendidly exhilarating sense, derived from work done well, Mr. Woods may look back with pride upon his career with the New York police force, the standard of which he has raised to such a fine level. Strong and firm physically and mentally, the New York policeman must be, according to the old system; the new system has taught him to realize that it is not only his duty to keep criminals from committing crime, but to keep people from becoming criminals.

The Year Book for 1918 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Headquarters of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.) contains interesting reports by its various committees, divisions, and directors, concerning their relations to the war. It is well worth a few minutes' time to turn to the back of this volume and read Elihu Root's beautiful memorial to his life-long friend, Joseph N. Choate, formerly vice-president of the Carnegie Endowment.

Books have been written before on the submarine, but these have been intended primarily for engineers or inventors, not for the layman. Mr. Simon Lake, in "The Submarine in War and Peace" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, \$3.00), has clearly attained his aim of narrating in simple, interesting way the facts about submarines. The experiences of himself and other inventors; comic and tragic events in the development of the submarine; and an account of its present uses and its expected future in war and in peace; all told in an extremely graphic and entertaining way, combine to make this a book of interest and value.

India is becoming a fertile source of inspiration to many writers, Indian as well as English. Yasa Rao has in the press with Macmillan's a volume dealing with the much vexed problems of Indian government from the point of view that constitutional development must be on a broader political basis than a mere Anglo-Indian one, although he does not advocate a complete break from past traditions of British Government. "The Future Government of India" is the title of his work. Another volume, already issued, upon problems of Indian government is His Highness The Aga Khan's study in political evolution, "India in Transition," published by P. Lee Warner, in which he advocates a federal India where representative institutions will raise the standard of citizenship and evolve an Asiatic federation under the British Crown.

As far as the layman may judge, a perfect handbook of bird life along the frozen shores of the North, Dr. Townsend's book has none of the dryness that goes with too technical a work. Various incidents of the journey have appealed to the author's sense of comedy; a sympathetic attitude has made him quick to note what was most characteristic in people and country so, that judiciously seasoned with human interest, his book makes the most agreeable reading. The appendix contains many Audubon let- ters, bearing on the ornithologist's expedition to Labrador and which have not heretofore appeared in print.

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## THEORETICAL ESSAYS ON ARCHITECTURE

"Beyond Architecture." By A. Kingsley Porter. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. \$2.00 net.

It is a consoling and encouraging thought that architecture, as an organic and historic fabric, its first threads spun in the beginnings of history, is so vast and so indifferent that successive essays, criticisms and personal opinions leave it, and will always leave it, immutable and serene.

Ruskin could write



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Declined in Sixty-Eight Words

THE President of the United States has declined the Austrian suggestion for the establishment of peace pourparlers in exactly sixty-eight words. Mr. Wilson's refusal is as succinct and as direct as anybody could possibly wish. In the whole of the allied press, so far as can be judged, there are exactly two papers which disagree with him. The one is the editor of *The New York Times*, the other the editor of *The Daily News*, in London. Nobody will be particularly surprised at the view taken by Mr. Gardiner, but that taken by *The New York Times* will occasion considerable astonishment. Mr. Gardiner has always been somewhat of a perverse politician, who has contributed to his paper a number of brilliant character sketches of important men, which the world, in the light of Armageddon, has discovered to be brilliant caricatures. *The New York Times*, on the other hand, has always been regarded as a bulwark of the allied cause. Therefore, to find it, in a crisis of a war which calls for unclouded judgment and fearless resistance of the enemy's propaganda, blowing lustily the alt-horn of defeatism, is distinctly interesting. At the same time we cannot agree with Professor Harper that it is anything more than that. The idiosyncrasies of the human equation remain simply the idiosyncrasies of the human equation.

Fortunately for humanity neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Balfour is so open to the influences of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology as the papers in question. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Balfour understand quite clearly what all public opinion in the allied countries, with the exception of the defeatist elements, recognize, and that is that the Central Powers, having deliberately brought about the war for their own aggrandizement, having in the course of that war wrought innumerable atrocities, now propose to avoid the consequences of that war, by an appeal to the sentimental qualities in the human mind. It has taken Mr. Wilson, through the medium of the Secretary of State, exactly sixty-eight words to put aside this obvious suggestion of the spider that the fly should walk in to the parlor of negotiation. Mr. Balfour, who happened to be addressing the Royal Colonial Institute, at the moment the offer was made public, had the opportunity of speaking at some greater length, but though he was careful to explain that he spoke as an individual, and not as one of the Cabinet, as a member for the City of London, rather than as the Foreign Secretary, he no doubt realized that there was no possible chance of his running counter to the sentiments of his colleagues or the country in anything he might say in exposure of the latest flight of the dove.

To tell the truth about the present Austrian offer, it is manifestly about as dishonest as the one made earlier through "My dear Sixtus." If any person thinks that this is harsh judgment, he has only to remember the inextricable way in which the Austro-German *vehement* is bound together. Just as the world was asked to believe that Austria-Hungary rushed into the war dragging an unwilling ally behind it; so the world was asked to believe that the letter to "My dear Sixtus" was written without the knowledge of Germany; and so the world is now asked to believe that, in spite of its former *faux pas*, the Court of Vienna has again committed Germany to peace proposals which the Court of Berlin would have never dreamed of initiating. Now everybody knows, by this time, that the Austro-Hungarian leaders sat beside the leaders of Germany round the council table, at Potsdam, on the fateful fifth of July. At that council the decision was taken to compel the war on any terms. Prince Lichnowsky has told us how when he asked what would happen if the United Kingdom were drawn in, he was told, that the fates were so propitious, that Germany must "simply risk it." The Russian documents now in course of publication, in the press of the United States, prove that the German industrial undertakings had received orders to open their mobilization plans, and to make ready for what was coming, before the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand had taken place. This assassination, Dr. Mühlön has assured us, was not even committed by Serbians who were subjects of King Peter, but by Serbs who were subjects, under compulsion, of the Emperor Franz Josef. As a matter of fact the most embarrassed government in all Europe, when the news of the assassination was published, was that of Belgrade. Yet in spite of this, Dr. Mühlön tells us that the Kaiser, before starting on his yachting trip to Norway, had assured the Austro-Hungarian delegates to the Potsdam conference, that he had made up his mind "to go with them through thick and thin"; and, as a result of this, the Austrians had returned to Vienna having undertaken to dispatch, within eight days, an ultimatum to Belgrade, so worded as to make war unavoidable.

In spite of all this, Germany, for a long time, endeavored to pretend that Austria-Hungary had forced her hand with the Serbian note, just as if, the innocent government in Berlin was in the habit of being tugged at the chariot wheels of the Machiavelli on the throne of Austria. The simple truth, of course, is that the whole proceeding was part of the great plot, the skeins of which are being slowly unwound all over the world; whilst the particular truth about Germany's denial of complicity is summed up in the interesting fact, revealed by Dr. Mühlön, that the Foreign Secretary, in Berlin, "thought that he could make a better impression in Paris and St. Petersburg with the statement that he had never known the contents of the note." When consequently, as the Central Powers began to be forced with their backs to the wall, the letter to "My dear Sixtus" was made public, it was treated by the reptile press in Germany with a chorus of execration. But the letter to "My dear Sixtus" was no more the unpremeditated exuberance of a youthful monarch than was theulti-

matum to Serbia the last act of a senile one. The irritation of the German press was, however, beautifully simulated, under the instructions of the General Staff, and so today we find the papers which repudiated the letter to "My dear Sixtus," criticizing the last Austrian note, and carefully explaining that, since their ally has committed them to it, they must unwillingly accept the burden. The curious thing is the fact that Austria does not grow weary of pulling the German chestnuts out of the Allies' fire.

Now anybody who is not a child in politics knows exactly what to make of all this. The President of the United States, with the clearest political insight, has dismissed the obvious insincerity of the attempt, in, as we have already said, exactly sixty-eight words; whilst Mr. Balfour has exposed the logical hollowness of the whole effort by the masterly analysis to which he has subjected the mass of subterfuges which compose the offer. The offer, indeed, is one after the heart of that remarkable diplomatist Count von Bernstorff. "Let us," the ex-German Ambassador once explained, to a representative of this paper, "only get the representatives of the belligerents round a peace table on any pretext at all, and then," he sardonically added, "let us see if they can escape without making peace. The pacifist and socialist elements in the allied countries will be too strong for them." And everybody who had the honor of Count von Bernstorff's acquaintance, must be aware of his supreme admiration for the pacifist and socialist. Fortunately for humanity, President Wilson, in the question of whose election for a second term, Count von Bernstorff was so peculiarly interested at the moment when he made these remarks, is replying to Germany in the words of the Wise Man, in the Bible, that the net is spread in vain before the bird. And President Wilson will, as he is perfectly well aware, have the full and united support of the governments of all the allied countries, as well as that of the people of those countries: "The Government of the United States feels that there can be only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government." No!

### The Airplane Scapegoat

IN THE effort to minimize, disguise, or completely dispose of other and far more potent causes of the failure of the airplane program of the United States, so that responsibility should be fastened upon the Aircraft Board, an innocent and helpless spectator of proceedings over which it was never given, and had no right to assert, control, some very unfair, inconsistent, and hypocritical insinuations and allegations have been made. As a typical instance, there has been the insidious suggestion that the Aircraft Board, of which Howard E. Coffin was chairman, should have called to its assistance, or, in fact, should have been constituted of, such men as George H. Houston, of the Wright-Martin Company, and Glenn Curtiss. The quality of this suggestion will be appraised at its proper value, by people looking for the truth, when they are reminded that the manner of constituting advisory committees under the Council of National Defense was scathingly criticized in the United States Senate and elsewhere, last summer, because these committees, as it was claimed, embraced men who had business interests in lines concerning which they were called upon to advise the government; and particularly when it is pointed out that the statutes of the United States provide that any man who, while in the service of the government, holds a stock interest in any business having contracts upon which it may be his duty to pass, shall be subject to two years' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

In view of these simple facts, it was, of course, utterly impossible for Mr. Coffin and his committee to invite into cooperation such men as those named. The criticisms referred to, by the way, were not made when Mr. Schwab, one of the most extensive of all government contractors in shipping, was appointed to supervise and manage the production of merchant vessels. Neither has the law been invoked in his case. Yet the criticism and the law combined to prevent Howard E. Coffin from calling to his side in the Aircraft Board men of proper caliber for the work on hand, because they were already bound up in government contracts.

The chairman of the Aircraft Board was so circumscribed in the performance of his duties that exercise of direct authority was impossible. Aside from those whose services were prohibited by statute, other and valuable sources of cooperation were made available to the army organization, but these were not utilized. The motor manufacturers fared better than the airplane manufacturers, simply because of their greater strength, and because of their own intimate knowledge of the fundamentals of the commodity with which they were dealing; but even so, not until a committee of independent civilian experts, selected by Mr. Coffin, had taken half a dozen engines away from the production engineers and broken them up for testing purposes, was real recognition of the changes necessary to insure the success of the 400-horse power Liberty motor, and positive action in this direction made possible.

One of the fundamental causes of the failure of the aircraft program, was the insistence by technical men of the army organization, on both sides of the Atlantic, upon handling the details of aircraft design, leaving almost nothing to the manufacturer, the practical man. But, notwithstanding this, the manufacturers, in nine cases out of ten, would have produced the machines had proper specifications and drawings been supplied. They were halted continuously by alterations. It would have been, as it is now, to the interest of the manufacturers to rush production to the utmost. Had work been properly laid out for them, or had they been left to their own initiative, they would probably have turned out promptly all the machines demanded. Their time was wasted. Their plants were left idle. They were losing money while the changes in specifications were going on. And the irony of the generally confused condition, brought about by too much meddling, was that while they were losing money they were charged with profiteering.

Now, the truth is that, under their contracts, they

could not have profiteered had they been dishonest. A great deal of very unjust and very ignorant comment has been made upon the "cost-plus" system of contract making. It is evidently unknown to, or intentionally ignored by, those engaged in criticizing the "cost-plus" contract method, in connection with war airplane manufacture, that the system did not originate with the Aircraft Board, and was not adopted by that body exclusively. The "cost-plus" contract has been, and is, common to shipbuilding yards, certain munition plants, and government supply transactions generally. It is intended to curb, if not utterly to prevent, the exaction of excessive profits. It is also intended to enable private concerns to draw upon the government for necessary financial aid while engaged in the building and equipment of plants and in the production of war supplies. It has been in successful operation at Quantum, at Fore River, at Hog Island, in war plants stretching up and down and across the continent. All aircraft contracts cleared by the War and Navy departments through the Aircraft Board, unless at a fixed price, were based upon an estimated cost with a fixed profit. On motors this profit was fixed at 12½ per cent. Any increase in cost did not increase the profit, but, upon the other hand, the manufacturer was given the incentive to reduce the cost, through a provision for a bonus of 25 per cent on any saving which he might effect over the estimated cost upon which the fixed profit was figured, the government's share in this saving being 75 per cent.

It will be seen from this presentation of the case that the charge of profiteering, like the charge of neglect in recruiting experts from the airplane industry, and like a score of other charges directed against the Aircraft Board, in order that neglect, incompetence, and mischievous meddling elsewhere might be kept in the background, has not a leg to stand on. The Aircraft Board could not, in the circumstances, make the aircraft program a success.

### Moonshine and the Mountaineers

THERE are no braver men, no better patriots, in the United States than those to be found, as a rule, among the mountains of East Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These are descendants of the original and properly-styled "crackers," the pioneers who, in the early days of settlement, were seldom encountered save when armed with their trusty rifles, from the "cracking" of which came the nickname. This term has in later years been applied to the "poor whites," and to shiftless whites in the South generally. In all previous wars of the nation the mountaineers have been among the first to volunteer their service. They served valiantly in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War, and in the Spanish-American War. Strange to say, not only slackers but deserters, in considerable number, are found among them in the present crisis.

The mountaineers have been "moonshiners" ever since a tax was first placed on liquor. Illicit distilling is not only a business and a recreation with many of them, it amounts to an apparently uncontrollable habit. The Washington Government has employed, altogether, thousands of revenue agents and expended tens of thousands of dollars in efforts to suppress the illegal making of whisky on the mountains; it has never fully succeeded in the work of extirpating it.

The mountaineer is, in many instances, lawless, in the sense that he believes himself to be at liberty, within certain limits of his own devising, to do pretty much as he pleases. The war has turned the attention of the government away from some of his practices, and the result is that he is, in some cases, gone back to "moonshining" with some boldness. The South as a whole is dry. Only in the mountains, where distilling is illegal, is liquor to be had with any degree of freedom. The mountaineers have discovered this, and, speaking broadly, are reluctant to travel far from home. In some quarters they are densely ignorant and greatly misinformed as to the objects of the war. The fact that the government has instituted and is waging it is enough for some of them. The government, they cannot forget, instituted and waged the war against the still. Why, then, should they fight for the government?

The Eleventh United States Cavalry has for some time been engaged in the task of explaining to them why. These troops were selected with special regard for their discretion as well as for their intelligence. They scour the mountains in quest of slackers and of deserters. The desertions are not caused by fear or by any dislike of fighting, but because many of the mountaineers drafted into the army and subjected to camp discipline apparently cannot resist the temptation of making for the hills and freedom at the first opportunity.

The eleventh cavalry is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. From its ranks squads are continually being sent into the mountains on special duty. An important part of this duty is the task of reasoning with the mountaineers on the question of the war and instructing them. A writer in *The New York Times*, who has been investigating this peculiar state of affairs, recites some interesting instances which may be repeated for purposes of illustration. At Buck's Pocket, in the Sand Mountain plateau, a farmer who was annoyed by the sight of soldiers and their machine guns, was overheard remarking: "Me and my boys have enough ammunition at our house to keep the soldiers out, and they had better not get off at our gate 'til we tell 'em to." On the strength of this a squad of cavalry paid the farmer a visit. The troopers found him and his two "boys" in the front yard and asked concerning the arms reported to be stored in the house. The mountaineers denied that they had any arms, save the usual number per capita of shot guns. On searching the cabin, not only shot guns but rifles, and several hundred rounds of ammunition were found. Instead of undertaking to punish the mountaineers, the officer in charge entered upon the work of educating them. He told them in plain language the why and wherefore of the war, what part the United States was playing in it, and what the government at Washington was asking of its citizens. Then the squad gave an exhibition in machine-gun firing. When this was over, the officers and men were invited to partake of some moonshine liquor. They refused the

invitation, on the ground that the liquor was illegally manufactured. The farmer and his "boys" were impressed by the whole proceeding. Next day the two sons enlisted. Another incident is typical:

Nestled in a gap between the ranges of two mountains was the cabin of a deserter. The soldiers surrounded the house and summoned the family forth. An old man, bent and barefooted, appeared with his wife and daughter. They were told to call the boy, who appeared in the doorway, unshaved, pale and ragged. "Hold up your hands or I'll fire," said one of the officers, whereupon the young fellow cried out, "Oh, mammy, pappy, sister, throw up yo' hands."

The eleventh cavalry is doing its utmost to offset the debasing effects of the moonshine still. It is spreading light among the natives. It is compelling all of them that are available for military service to obey the law and to do their bit, and many of these will return to the lonely settlements, after the war, with stories of the outside world which must go far toward dissipating ignorance and breaking down prejudice among people who have naturally many admirable traits.

### Notes and Comments

IN THE discussion about the war profiteer, it has probably been overlooked that the greatest profiteers of all, if they could have their way, are in Germany. They are the petty princes, the grand dukes and dukelets who are eager to be kings of the conquered provinces, and are squabbling among themselves for the Courlands, the Livonias, the Finlands, and even the Rumanias that have fallen to the German "bag." But, like the Frightfulness that never frightens, it is going to be the profiteering that never profits, as the Allies are going to have the say about the matter.

SIX individuals who had engaged in the "get-rich-quick" industry, with special reference to persons having investments in the United States Liberty loans, have been indicted in New York for swindling. This will do for a start. But, judging from the number of inviting circulars passing through the mails and bearing the New York postmark, the number of the indicted should soon be somewhere between 60 and 600.

THERE is hardly a country in the world the coins of which are not, at some time or another, handed over the counters of the Y. M. C. A. in France. The recognized legal tender is current English or French money, but, quite regardless of that, coins come rattling into the tills from Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Australia, Canada and the United States, and even from Spain, Luxembourg, Rumania, India, Argentina, Tunis, Indo-China, and Mexico. Papal coins of Pius IX have been noted, and, on one occasion a halfpenny of William and Mary, dated 1694. Probably the rarest numismatic treasure, besides the English Seventeenth Century coin, was the franc piece of Napoleon I, which bore the compound legend "République Française—Napoléon Empereur."

SOME one has estimated that 10,000 of the 15,000 saloons in New York City will go out of business on October 1, because, according to the government mandate, no more beer can be made after December 1. Why not "make it unanimous"?

THE antiquity of the Eisteddfod, the gathering for the election of chief bards, which Mr. Lloyd George, in his quality of Welshman, attended recently, is a subject about which there can be no question whatever. For the Eisteddfod is the direct descendant of the Druidic Gorsedd, and the origin of the Gorsedd is lost in the remoteness of time. Sir Norman Lockyer once declared that he was content to believe that the Welsh Gorsedd was at least forty centuries old. That is as it may be, but in the case of the Eisteddfod, the date of the first gathering of the name is known to have been 540, and the place Deganwy. The president was one Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and the proceedings were somewhat remarkable. The story is that Gwynedd offered a reward to those bards and minstrels who should swim the River Conway. This feat they performed, but on reaching the other shore, though the bards were quite ready to sing, the harpers found themselves unable to play, owing to the effect of immersion on their harps. But that was Wales in the good old days!

IT is reported in the newspapers that butter is selling for \$8 a pound, and that eggs cost 40 cents apiece, in Bohemia. Was it not a Boston poet who sang:

"For rather live in Bohemia than in any other land,  
For only there are the values true—"

and so on? He was dreaming, of course, about a fanciful Bohemia, and not about the Bohemia that is now largely in revolt against Germanism, and paying the penalty. As things are going with the Tzeczo-Slovaks, however, anyone with a proper regard for the heroic endeavor of a liberty-loving people, even with butter and eggs at present quotations, might be proud to live in Bohemia.

WHEN General Smuts says that Germany has, all along, been engaged in "dishonest and insincere tricks in order to spread pacifism or a defeatist spirit among the Allies," it is well to remember that just as he who diggeth a pit shall assuredly fall into it, Germany today is facing, as Count Reventlow's words amply prove, the "fearful defeatism running through German public life." "I have one anxiety," says the Hohenzollern Prince Henry of Prussia, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. "It lies in the homeland, and relates to the faint-hearts and defeatists." Is not that exactly like saying: "We have been blown up by our own petard"?

LONDON railway stations have afforded some amusing sights, during these last few years, but none quite so remarkable as that seen on the August holiday. The sight appeared, at any rate, to be much enjoyed by some war-worn subalterns who had a "We would not have missed it for anything" look about them. "It" was a brigadier-general in scarlet tabs, red-banded, gold-peaked cap, trundling his own luggage on a hand truck from the arrival platform to the station yard, in the evident hope, poor man, of finding a taxi!